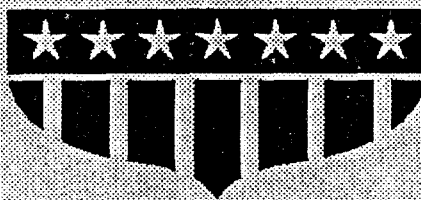
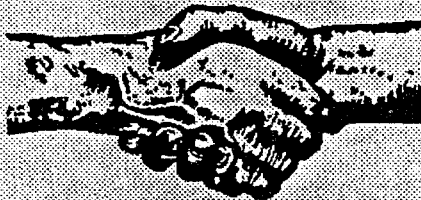


**RESULTS REVIEW  
AND  
RESOURCE REQUEST  
(R4)**

**USAID**



**USAID/HONDURAS**

**MAY 1997**

**USAID/HONDURAS**  
**RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST**  
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## I. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In preparing its new strategy, the Mission analyzed carefully the Honduran development context and the general factors which affect development efforts. The underlying basic contextual factors affecting program performance in 1996 and 1997 are essentially the same; thus the reader should refer to the document, "Proposed FY 1998 - FY 2003 USAID Strategic Plan for Honduras", Part 1: Summary Analysis of Assistance Environment and Rationale for Focusing Assistance in Particular Areas." On the other hand, there were some specific factors which affected performance in 1996 and some others which could affect performance in 1997. These specific factors are described below.

The budget shortfall in FY96 was the principal internal factor affecting the Mission's overall performance. The DA budget planning level for FY96 was \$25.7M in the Action Plan approved in March 1995. The level dropped to \$18.5M in the Action Plan approved in March 1996, midway through FY96. By the end of that fiscal year, the level had dropped to \$16.6M. Numerous times throughout FY96 and the beginning of FY97, our Strategic Objective (SO) Teams were forced to engage in crisis budgeting and re-budgeting activities, diverting their attention from achievement of development results. The impact of budget cuts is explained more fully in Section III., "Status of the Management Contract." Another important internal factor was staff limitations; for example, the Mission was without a senior economist for 18 months.

The third straight year of high inflation adversely affected economic achievements. The inflation rate, the highest in Central America, averaged 23.8% in 1996, following rates of 29.5% in 1995 and 21.7% in 1994. Persistent high inflation imposes a major tax on the poor, particularly those who are living on fixed incomes. Furthermore, high inflation is a primary cause of the high interest rates on commercial loans, which averaged close to 40% in 1996, and is a major disincentive to greater private investment and sustained economic growth. Despite the high real interest rates, private investment grew by 17.5% in 1996. This growth, however, represents a recuperation from the dramatic decrease of 16.6% in 1995, which resulted from various problems occurring in 1994, including the drought, the energy crisis, and the lack of clear policy guidelines of the new Honduran Government to promote private investment. The positive recuperation in private investment served to offset the fall in public investment of 24.4%, and contributed importantly to an annual increase in real GDP of 3.0% in 1996, about 0.4% per capita.

On the positive side, since 1995, the Government of Honduras (GOH) has taken several important steps to make the economy more friendly to private investment in productive endeavors and to open the economy to greater global competition. Assisted by the analytical reports of the Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE), the Technical Secretariat for the Economic Cabinet, the GOH enacted legislation in the last two years to improve the incentives for domestic and foreign investment and increased exports. This legislation includes the approval of the General Agreement regarding Customs and Trade Tariffs, the elimination of tax on beef exports and on sugar production, the Law to Promote Production (which lowered tariffs on imported capital goods), the Electricity Subsector Law, the Telecommunications Law, the Mining Law, the Tax Code, and the Reform of the Public Administration Law.

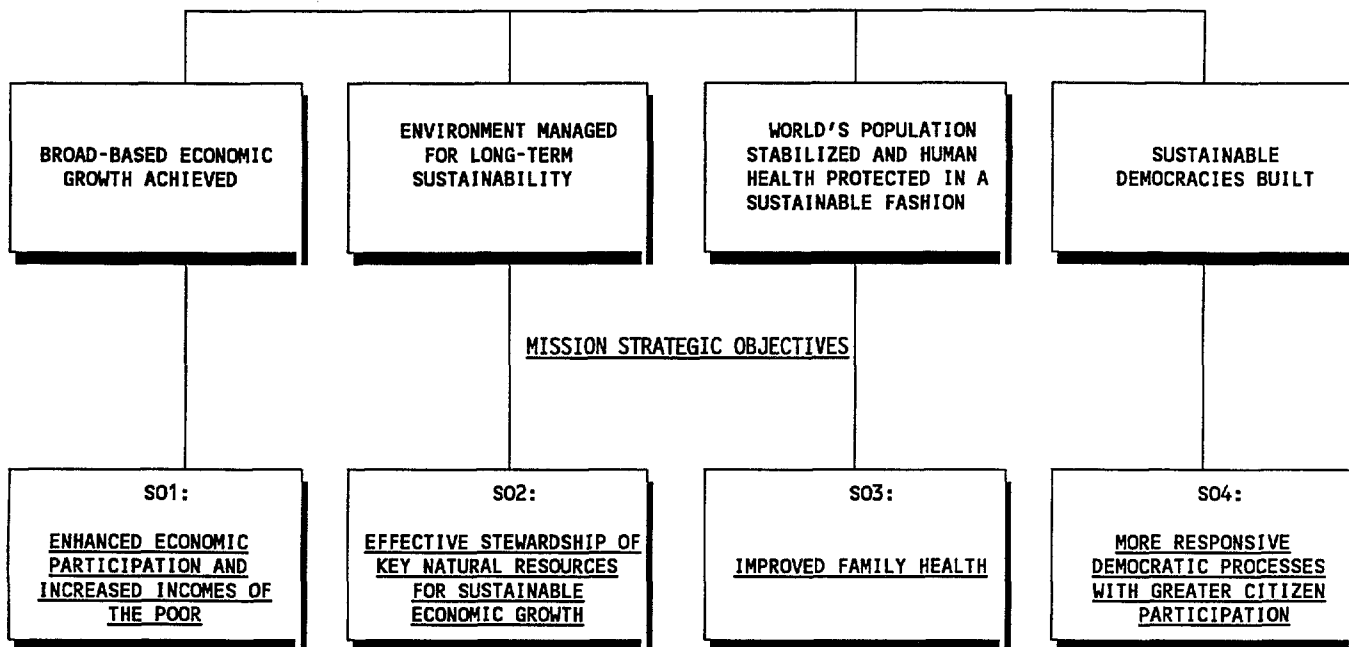
A comprehensive governmental reorganization, which went into effect January 1, 1997, merged the environment agency with the Ministry of Natural Resources and pulled agriculture out to form a separate new ministry. The reorganization also eliminated the ministry of planning and redefined the functions of the economic cabinet. Fortunately, these changes have not seriously

affected accomplishment of Mission results, so far. However, full implementation of this reorganization could affect our programs and accomplishments in 1997.

Campaigning for the Honduran elections to be held in November 1997 started in early 1996, but did not seriously affect USAID results in that year. The election of a new president, new congress, and new municipal governments is expected to result in widespread personnel changes at all levels of the government. Thus, the Mission is expected to have a new set of partners in the GOH when the new administration assumes office in January 1998. Adjustments associated with the new administration may cause some delays and adversely affect program performance. The Mission has already started to build relationships with those who are expected to surface in key positions in the new administration. We are confident that we will be able to work effectively with the new administration at all levels of government. As these relationships evolve, the Mission will adjust its strategy and results accordingly.

# USAID/HONDURAS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

## AGENCY GOALS



## INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1.1 Expanded Access by the Poor to Productive Resources                     | 2.1 Sustainable Pine Forest Management Practices Extended | 3.1 Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services Including Family Planning Services | 4.1 More Honest and Effective Judicial and Prosecutorial System |
| 1.2 Expanded Access and Opportunity through Improved Functioning of Markets | 2.2 Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture  | 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions                           | 4.2 More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government          |
| 1.3 Expanded Access and Opportunity through Investment in People            | 2.3 Improved Management of Protected Areas (PAs)          | 3.3 Increased Use of STD/AIDS Prevention Practices                                   |   |
|   |   | 3.4 Improved Household Food Security   |   |

## **II. PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES: 1996 RESULTS REVIEW**

### **A. OVERVIEW SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

The Mission is accomplishing its strategic objectives and high level intermediate results, which are presented graphically on the preceding page. Specific accomplishments are highlighted in box labelled "USAID/Honduras Program Accomplishments" and explained more fully in the narratives and results tables for each of our four strategic objectives.

Continued progress is being made on enhancing economic participation and increasing incomes of the poor (SO1) as a result of USAID's targeted development programs coupled with the nation's economic growth of 3.0% in 1996, following a 3.6% increase in 1995. Employment was up sharply in 1996, particularly for women (up 9.4%) and in industry (up 4.3%) and services (up 10.9%). Although this rapid employment growth is not reflected in poverty data for 1996, we are confident that continued employment growth will ultimately reduce poverty in Honduras.

Effective stewardship of key natural resources for economic growth (SO2) is making rapid progress. Particularly impressive results are being achieved with respect to pine forests and hillside farms. More and more pine forests are being managed to protect the environment, ensure sustainability, and increase overall economic returns. Tens of thousands of small hillside farmers are adopting technologies which not only protect watersheds by drastically reducing soil runoff, but also increase on-farm incomes by over 50%, which is extremely important given that hillside farmers are amongst the poorest groups in Honduras.

Family health (SO 3) continues to show solid improvement, as evidenced by numerous indicators such as reduced levels of infant mortality and fertility. Immunization against childhood diseases is at 95%, the highest in Latin America. Progress is also being made in slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Though progress on malnutrition is mixed according to the most recent data, we expect malnutrition to decline in future years as the full benefits of food security interventions are realized and the economic situation improves.

Impressive progress is being made with respect to responsive democratic processes and citizen participation (SO4). Honest, effective and transparent judicial and prosecutorial systems are being developed and put in place. Prosecution of corruption and cases against previously untouchable high level defendants continue to increase. Municipal governments are improving dramatically in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and responsiveness to community needs. Citizen participation continues to grow and improve through open town meetings and other mechanisms.

## **USAID/Honduras Program Accomplishments**

### **Enhanced Economic Participation & Increased Incomes of the Poor**

- As a result of improved pricing policies and other reforms, the percentage of the populace living below the poverty line decreased from 74.8% in 1991 to 68.7% in 1996.
- Economic growth recovered from a negative 1.5% in 1994 to growth of 3.6% and 3.0% in 1995 and 1996.
- USAID encouraged policy reforms led to increased exports which amounted to over \$1.9 billion in 1996.
- In 1996 USAID-supported NGOs and credit unions made over 72,000 loans to micro and small entrepreneurs.
- The issuance of land titles to predominately poor rural residents increased significantly from 5,250 in 1994 to 25,509 in 1996; twenty-three percent of which were issued to women.
- About 90% of the 30,000 graduates (35% are women) of the vocational training program are employed with average incomes increased by about \$1,000 per year, for a total of \$27 million per year.
- The number of primary school graduates (52% female) has increased over 60% since 1986. Over 70% of all 14 year-old Hondurans now graduate from the sixth grade as opposed to about 50% in 1985.
- The number of basic education graduates on the nine levels of the alternative delivery system increased from less than 5,000 in 1994 to over 40,000 (22,400 females) in 1996, exceeding the target by 3,000 graduates.

### **Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth**

- Almost 600,000 hectares are under sustainable resource management practices as compared to 18,000 in 1990.
- Almost 36,000 hillside farm families have adopted environmentally sustainable cultivation practices, which increase on-farm income by over 50%.
- Soil conservation techniques are saving approximately 4,000,000 tons of topsoil annually.
- Environmental protected areas under improved management increased from one in 1994 to nine in 1996.

### **Improved Family Health**

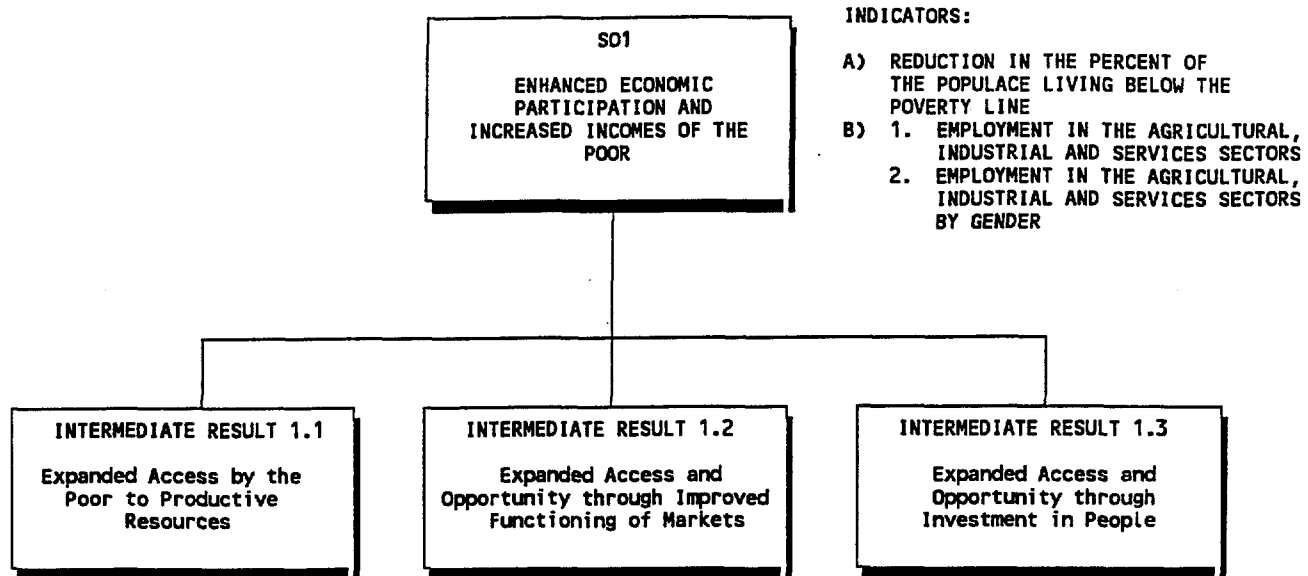
- Infant mortality decreased from 61 per thousand live births in 1985 to 42 in 1993.
- At or above 94% since 1993, Honduras has the best record in Central America for children vaccinated against diphtheria, measles, polio and tuberculosis.
- Approximately 128,000 people from the most destitute rural municipalities of western and southern Honduras are benefitting from the refocused PL 480 Title II food security program.
- Since 1980 USAID has built over 1,330 water and sanitation systems in rural areas, benefiting more than 800,000 people who now have access to safe drinking water. The health impacts have been dramatic. The program has helped shift diarrheal diseases from the leading to the third cause of deaths among infants.
- Deaths from cholera declined to less than 2% of reported cases in 1996 from a high of over 4% in 1992.
- The fertility rate decreased from 6.5 in 1981 to an estimated 4.9 in 1995.

### **More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation**

- After five consecutive free elections, this process has been institutionalized, strengthening democracy in Honduras.
- During the 1993 elections, Honduran citizens were for the first time able to cast their vote for mayors separately from candidates for national offices, thus local government is now more accountable to the electorate.
- Since town meetings began in 1990, citizen participation has increased from an average of 20 people in 1991 to an average of 180 people in 1996, giving communities a greater say in the use of municipal tax revenues.
- In USAID-assisted municipalities, the average number of inhabitants simultaneously receiving water, sanitation and refuse-collection services increased from 17% in 1991 to 30% in 1996.
- For the first time in history corrupt judges are being investigated and prosecuted. In 1996 alone, of 456 Court corruption complaints received by the Inspector General's Office, 415 were investigated resulting in 65 court officials being sanctioned while 17 court employees were referred to the Public Ministry (PM) for criminal investigation. The PM processed over 6,300 cases including 136 public corruption cases in 1996.
- In May 1996, 64% of educated Hondurans opined that the new Public Ministry had improved the application of justice in Honduras.
- Over 3,000 Honduran leaders have been sent to the United States for long- and short-term studies and exposure to U.S. values and culture. Over 80% of the trainees have been socially or economically disadvantaged.



## S01 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



### INDICATORS

- a) Number of Loans Made to Micro & Small Enterprises & Small-holders
- b) Fully Performing Portfolio of PVO & Credit Union Loans to Micro & Small Businesses & Small-holders
- c) Village Banks, Credit Unions and Agricultural Cooperatives Serving Local Communities
- d) Increased Production and Sales of Selected Nontraditional Crops Produced Primarily by Small Farmers

- a) Reduction in Price Distortions Affecting the Agricultural Sector
- b) Increased Investment in Agriculture
- c) Increased Agricultural Land Titles

- a) 1. Increased Numbers of Children Completing Primary Education
- 2. Improved Quality of Education Measured by Change in Norm-Referenced Primary Education Standardized Test Scores for Four Subjects. (Grades 1-6)
- b) 1. Basic Education Graduates on the Nine Levels of the Alternative Delivery Systems
- 2. Increased Quality of the Alternative Basic Education Delivery System as Measured by Aggregate Increases in Standardized Test Scores. (Grades 1-12)
- c) Graduates from PVO and Municipal Training Centers Employed

**TABLE 1**

**AGENCY GOAL: ENCOURAGING BROAD - BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1: ENHANCED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION & INCREASED INCOMES OF THE POOR**

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1**  
Expanded Access by the Poor  
to Productive Resources

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2**  
Expanded Access and Opportunity  
through Improved Functioning of  
Markets

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3**  
Expanded Access and Opportunity  
through Investment in People

Projects (Number\Title)	Projects (Number\Title)	Projects (Number\Title)
Small Business Development II (522-0241)	Policy Analysis and Implementation (522-0325)	Primary Education Efficiency (522-0273)
Small Farmer Agribusiness Development (522-0383)	Small Farmer Export Development (522-0399)	Basic Education and Skills Training (522-0388)
Small Farmer Export Development (522-0399)	Privatization of State-Owned Enterprises (522-0289)	Honduras Peace Scholarships II (HOPS II) (522-0364)
Honduras Peace Scholarships II (HOPS II) (522-0364)	PL-480 Title III	
PL-480 Title III		Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas (598-0823)
	Project in Support of Central American Participation in Free Trade Areas of the Americas (PROALCA) (596-0178)	Girls' and Women's Education (936-5848)
Microenterprise Innovation (IMPACT) (940-0406)	Implementing Policy Change II (936-5470)	Department of Defense Excess Property
Department of Defense Excess Property	Institute for Contemporary Studies (940-0404)	

## **B. SO 1 RESULTS NARRATIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**Summary:** The SO, "enhanced economic participation and increased incomes of the poor" is being accomplished. New legislation and other reforms have improved the economic policy environment. The economy grew by 3.0% in 1996. Investment and employment levels went up sharply, especially in industry and services. Achievements in expanding access to productive resources, improved markets, and educational opportunities are all on target and contributing to the SO achievement.

By most indicators, the lives of the poor are improving. Increased levels of financial, technical, and managerial assistance are accessible to the poor. In 1996, employment was up by over 50,000 jobs, and employment by women increased by almost 10%. Mission policy efforts, funded by DA and PL - 480 Title III resources, are improving the poor's access to land, markets, credit, and technology. USAID investments in basic and vocational education are allowing the poor to combine their resource endowments productively and take advantage of improved market access and opportunity. Although rapid inflation has slowed the decline of families living under the poverty line, as the results in Table 2 show, many families have significantly greater access to productive resources, improved markets, and education.

During the past two years the GOH passed several new laws to increase domestic and foreign investment in private sector production and export activities (see Section I). This legislation lays the necessary groundwork for greater private growth, employment, and income in the future. With USAID assistance, UDAPE (the Technical Secretariat for the Economic Cabinet) provided technical analysis and policy recommendations used by the Economic Cabinet and the National Congress in the preparation of much of this new legislation. Also, UDAPE's technical analysis and policy dialogue activities on specific sectors (e.g., bananas and mining) contributed to increased private investment in those sectors. In 1996 despite the high real interest rates, total private investment grew by 17.2%, recouping losses suffered in 1995. In the coming years, sustained annual private investment growth of around 20% will increase labor-intensive production, exports, and employment, and incomes of the poor. **End Summary.**

### **Expanding Access by the Poor to Productive Resources (IR1.1)**

Non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs) by small farmers increased dramatically (almost 1000%), proving that with proper assistance small farmers can compete in regional and global markets. Access and opportunity for the poor to obtain financial services, especially microenterprise credit, has never been greater in the history of Honduras. The number of village banks and solidarity lending groups providing credit nearly doubled since last year, while credit unions and agricultural cooperatives are aggressively marketing rural financial services to formerly underserved areas. Even commercial banks are entering the microenterprise arena through market based mini-branches.

Agricultural technology is enabling small farmers, who heretofore were limited to basic grain production, to produce NTAEs. For the first time, small farmers are producing and exporting significant levels (\$2.5 million) of high value crops. Given the expanding access by small farmers to production technology, management assistance, and marketing expertise, these trends are expected to continue into the future. Agricultural cooperatives are providing a range of services to members who are demanding, and getting, more from their organizations. These

improvements in access by the poor are largely a result of USAID assistance which integrates DA dollars with local currency generated by the PL 480 Title III program.

### **Expanded Access and Opportunity by the Poor Through Improved Functioning of Markets (IR1.2)**

This component is based on the conviction that given access and opportunity within well-functioning markets, the poor can rise above poverty. USAID efforts to improve the functioning of markets have been successful. Virtually all items on our FY96 Title III policy matrix have been achieved including: privatization of all but two GOH grain silos; establishment of a market information system which broadcasts up-to-date commodity reference prices several times a day on nation-wide radio; rural finance reforms liberalizing collateral requirements and improving financial services for small farmers; the issuance of 25,509 rural land titles in 1996, nearly equal to the sum of the previous 35 years combined; virtual elimination of all price controls on basic food crops; and significant reductions in trade restrictions. Contributing to these reforms were Title III local currency allocations to UDAPE and UPEG (the policy unit in the Ministry of Agriculture). With USAID assistance, UDAPE undertook studies and made recommendations which led to many reforms which increased private investment in many areas, including mining bananas, and expansion of export processing zones. Overall, net private investment increased 17.1%.

For much of the year, Honduras maintained and consolidated its recently liberalized trade and price policies. Naturally, policy reform requires time to become institutionalized. Some of the indicators reflect Honduras' occasional lapse in consistent policy implementation. As agents within the economy respond to increased competition, pressures to reverse reforms increases. It is, however, more often the wealthy than the poor who feel threatened by increased competition. As a result, it is important to maintain pressure to improve markets by providing equal access to production and market services for the poor.

### **Expanded Access and Opportunity for the Poor through Investment in People (IR1.3)**

Education is essential to improving one's resource endowments and to negotiating them in competitive markets. USAID invests in basic education and vocational skills which enable the poor to take advantage of opportunities provided by the SO's other packages.

Slightly more than 70% of the youth of Honduras are now completing primary school (6th grade), compared to only 50% a decade ago. Furthermore, the quality of primary education is improving as measured by improving standardized test scores. Improvements in primary education have contributed to significant increases in literacy (from 68% in 1988 to 76% in 1996), which contributes significantly to productivity. USAID assisted programs, especially in alternative basic education, provide the pathway out of poverty, particularly for those in educationally underserved areas. Through increased vocational skills, the poor are obtaining higher paying jobs provided by a developing economy.

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
Indicator: 1.A REDUCTION IN THE PERCENT OF THE POPULACE LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE				
Unit: Percent Population Below the Poverty Line		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: The Government of Honduras' (GOH) Household Survey	Baseline	1991	---	74.8
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The poverty line is derived from the amount of money required to purchase the basic food basket taking into consideration the level of household income. The goods which comprise the basket were last modified in 1972 and are out of date. The Mission is co-financing with the Central Bank a new Household and Expenditure Survey in order to update this basket of goods and provide Honduras with more relevant figures for inflation and poverty.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (91%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> 1996 was the second year since 1991 that the percentage of families in poverty has increased. Three consecutive years of inflation in excess of 25% have eroded the purchasing power of many families. Some of the poor who, assisted by USAID programs, are struggling out of poverty now find this climb more difficult. Honduras must put in place and effectively implement macroeconomic and sectoral policies that control inflation before the previous trend of reducing poverty can be reestablished.</p>		1992	---	69.9
		1993	---	67.5
		1994	---	67.2
		1995	65.0	67.8
		1996	63.0	68.7
		1997	61.0	***
	Target	1998	60.0	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
Indicator: 1.B.1 EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND SERVICES SECTORS				
Unit: Total Number of Individuals Employed in the Agricultural, Industrial and Services Sectors		Year	Planned	Actual
<p>Source: The Government of Honduras' (GOH) Household Survey; Ministry of Planning</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> These data include employment in both the modern and traditional sectors. Agricultural includes primary production and agribusiness.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (104%)</b></p> <p>Agricultural: EXCEEDED (120%) Industrial: MET (93%) Services: MET (92%)</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Overall employment in 1996 increased 4.2% over the previous year. In terms of targets, agricultural employment (1.1% increase) exceeded its target while industrial and service employment met the target. However, in terms of actual employment growth, the industrial sector increased 4.3% in 1996 and the services sector increased 10.9% in spite of high inflation and sluggish economic growth. Targets for 1997 and 1998 have been modified accordingly.</p>	Baseline Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1990	---	1,094,200 641,600 200,700 251,900
	Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1991	---	1,127,400 616,100 220,200 291,100
	Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1992	---	1,132,500 588,400 249,100 295,000
	Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1993	1,169,200 582,500 274,000 312,700	1,197,221 600,561 290,840 305,820
	Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1994	1,209,600 576,700 301,400 331,500	1,301,902 673,782 322,653 305,467
	Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1995	1,253,800 570,900 331,600 351,300	1,306,662 672,804 325,670 308,188
	Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1996	1,302,300 565,200 364,700 372,400	1,360,610 679,175 339,724 341,711
	Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1997	1,425,000 675,000 375,000 375,000	***
	Target Total Agricultural Industrial Services	1998	1,450,000 660,000 395,000 395,000	***

TABLE 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 1

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
Indicator: 1.B.2 EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND SERVICES SECTORS BY GENDER				
Unit: Individuals Employed in the Agricultural, Industrial and Services Sectors by Gender		Year	Planned	Actual
<p>Source: The Government of Honduras' (GOH) Household Survey; Ministry of Planning</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (104%)</b></p> <p>Female: FELL SHORT (88%) Male: EXCEEDED (113%)</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Female employment rose 9.4% between 1995 and 1996, and male employment increased 2.2%. Both trends are positive despite the sluggish economy. A possible reason for "falling short" on the female target is that performance predictions were difficult back in 1992.</p> <p>Employment of women continues to be driven by increases in maquila and the services sector where tourism employs an increasingly greater number of women each year. Targets for male and female employment in 1997 and 1998 have been revised.</p>	Baseline	Total	1990	---
		Female		---
		Male		---
				1,094,200
				262,608
				831,592
		Total	1991	---
		Female		---
		Male		---
				1,127,400
				304,398
				823,002
		Total	1992	---
		Female		---
		Male		---
				1,132,500
				317,100
				815,400
		Total	1993	1,169,200
		Female		350,760
		Male		818,440
				1,197,221
				351,925
				845,296
		Total	1994	1,209,600
		Female		374,976
		Male		834,624
				1,301,902
				359,453
				942,449
		Total	1995	1,253,800
		Female		413,754
		Male		840,046
				1,306,662
				355,701
				950,961
		Total	1996	1,302,300
		Female		442,782
		Male		859,518
				1,360,610
				389,198
				971,412
		Total	1997	1,425,000
		Female		420,000
		Male		1,005,000
				***
	Target	Total	1998	1,450,000
		Female		430,000
		Male		1,020,000

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 1.1 Expanded Access by the Poor to Productive Resources				
Indicator: 1.1.a NUMBER OF LOANS MADE TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AND SMALL-HOLDERS				
Unit: Annual Number of Loans Made by PVOs, Credit Unions and Agricultural Cooperatives to Micro and Small Business and Small-Holders.		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Small Business II Project (SBII/522-0241); Small Farmer Organization Strengthening Project (SFOS/522-0252); Financial Services Unit (FSU)	Baseline	Total	---	50,636
	SBII	Female		19,120
		Male		9,418
	SFOS	Female		8,839
		Male		13,259
<b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED (116%)</b>  Female: EXCEEDED (131%) Male: FELL SHORT (70%)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> The excellent overall performance in 1996 is due to project expansion through a PVO network. In 1995 the PVO network disbursed 36,224 loans under the SBII activity. This year 71,053 loans were disbursed, an increase of 96% over the previous year. The SBII Project primarily focuses on women; thus, the number of women participants overall is greater. However, the project has also been extremely successful with men. Although the 1996, numbers for men fell short of the target, the number of men receiving loans increased threefold in 1996 which is a very positive trend which should continue. Targets for 1997 and 1998 have been revised accordingly.  Note: The Small Farmer Organization Strengthening Project (SFOS/522-0252), which worked with cooperative credit unions, ended in 1995.	SBII	Total	---	59,096
		Female		28,126
		Male		1,710
	SFOS	Female		11,704
		Male		17,556
	SBII	Total	68,714	82,482
		Female		33,307
		Male		2,917
	SFOS	Female		18,943
		Male		27,315
	SBII	Total	61,400	71,053
		Female		60,304
		Male		10,749
	SBII	Total	80,501	***
		Female		
		Male		
	SBII	Total	106,445	***
		Female		
		Male		



Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 1.1 Expanded Access by the Poor to Productive Resources				
Indicator: 1.1.b FULLY PERFORMING PORTFOLIO OF PVO, AND CREDIT UNION LOANS TO MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESSES, AND SMALL-HOLDERS				
Unit: Percentage of Loans Not in Arrears		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Small Business II Project (SBII/522-0241); Small Farmer Organization Strengthening Project (SFOS/522-0252)	Baseline	1993		
	Small-Holders Small Business		--- ---	87 79
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The data in the chart represent the percentage of loans that are fully performing without any delinquent payments.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (102%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Eighty-seven percent of the combined portfolio of the PVOs had no payments that were behind schedule. The proposed target was achieved because most of the institutions are introducing best practices in the field. These include short-term working capital loans, automatic repeat loans for customers who pay on time, and group loans where all borrowers in the solidarity group share the risk if one member does not pay.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Targets for credit unions (small holders) are not provided beyond 1995 because the SFOS project ended in 1995.</p>	Small-Holders Small Business	1994	88 81	82 77
	Small-Holders Small Business	1995	90 83	81 81
	Small Business	1996	85	87
	Small Business	1997	86	***
	Target Small Business	1998	87	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 1.1 Expanded Access by the Poor to Productive Resources				
Indicator: 1.1.c VILLAGE BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS AND AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES (AG. COOPS.) SERVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES				
Unit: Number of Banks, Branches and Stores		Year	Planned	Actual
<p>Source: Small Business II Project (SB II/522-0241); Small Farmer Organization Strengthening (SFOS/522-0252); Small Farmer Agribusiness Development Project (SFAD/522-0383).</p> <p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Note this indicator was previously 1.1.e. The Ag. coops category consists of coops plus branch stores. Credit unions cease to be reported after 1995, since project 522-0252 ended.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE TOTAL: EXCEEDED (114%)</b></p> <p><b>VILLAGE BANKS: EXCEEDED (116%)</b></p> <p>The village bank target was exceeded because the PVO network initiated implementation of its expansion plans and increased the number of village banks by 54% in one year. As a result, the PVO network was able to make up for the deficit in 1995 and exceed its 1996 target. In addition, 1,136 solidarity groups were formed with 4,822 clients.</p> <p><b>AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES: FELL SHORT (85%)</b></p> <p>The Ag. coops target was not met due to the disqualifying of some cooperatives that did not meet project requirements. However, the project plans to meet the 1997 target of 45 qualified coops because several disqualified coops will again qualify under project requirements, and several other coops are almost ready to qualify. Prospective performance is excellent.</p>	Village Banks Credit Unions Ag. Coops	1992	---	172 59 28
	Village Banks Credit Unions Ag. Coops	1993	---	349 66 28
	Village Banks Credit Unions Ag. Coops	1994	650 76 34	524 74 33
	Village Banks Credit Unions Ag. Coops	1995	814 82 38	745 84 36
	Village Banks Ag. Coops	1996	994 40	1,149 34
	Village Bank Ag. Coops	1997	1,219 45	***
	Village Banks Ag. Coops	1998	1,519 48	***

Honduras																						
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor																						
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 1.1 Expanded Access by the Poor to Productive Resources																						
Indicator: 1.1.d INCREASED PRODUCTION AND SALES OF SELECTED NONTRADITIONAL CROPS PRODUCED PRIMARILY BY SMALL FARMERS																						
Unit: Thousands of Pounds		Year	Planned	Actual																		
Source: Small Farmer Export Development Project (SFED/522-0399)	Baseline Onions Asparagus Ginger	1993	—	340 0 57																		
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator was previously 1.1.f. Data report new nontraditional crops produced primarily by small farmers.  <b>CROP VALUE</b>  <table><tr><td>Actual Year</td><td>Estimated Amount (\$US)</td><td>Actual Amount (\$US)</td></tr><tr><td>1993</td><td>\$209,000</td><td>\$ 264,000</td></tr><tr><td>1994</td><td>\$193,000</td><td>\$ 319,000</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>\$665,000</td><td>\$ 299,000</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>\$338,000</td><td>\$2,262,500*</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>\$606,000</td><td></td></tr></table> * Includes plantains  <b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED</b>  ONIONS: EXCEEDED (735%) GINGER: EXCEEDED (1,160%) PLANTAIN: BASELINE YEAR  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Market conditions fluctuate from year to year. This leads to wide fluctuations in incomes from sales of export goods. Thus, estimating targets (in pounds and dollar-estimated value) for this indicator has been difficult. Although 1996 was an excellent year for onions and ginger, we do not feel that one year's performance warrants a revision of our targets, especially since market conditions vary tremendously from year to year.  The project was designed to develop NTAEs. Six target crops were identified; three were initially tested. After 3 years, it was decided to drop asparagus as a target crop. (Field testing indicates that small farmers are unwilling or unable to wait the 18-24 months between investment in asparagus and its first harvest). Therefore, asparagus was replaced by another target crop, the new disease resistant plantain that can be produced as an organic crop which commands a premium in the export market.	Actual Year	Estimated Amount (\$US)	Actual Amount (\$US)	1993	\$209,000	\$ 264,000	1994	\$193,000	\$ 319,000	1995	\$665,000	\$ 299,000	1996	\$338,000	\$2,262,500*	1997	\$606,000		Onions Asparagus Ginger	1994	540 0 51	664 2 194
	Actual Year	Estimated Amount (\$US)	Actual Amount (\$US)																			
	1993	\$209,000	\$ 264,000																			
	1994	\$193,000	\$ 319,000																			
	1995	\$665,000	\$ 299,000																			
1996	\$338,000	\$2,262,500*																				
1997	\$606,000																					
	Onions Asparagus Ginger	1995	1,700 3 250	85 2 450																		
	Onions Plantain Ginger	1996	100 Baseline 500	735 26,880 5,800																		
	Onions Plantain Ginger	1997	150 28,000 880 ,	***																		
	Onions Plantain Ginger	1998	200 30,000 1,000	***																		

TABLE 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 1

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 1.2 Expanded Access and Opportunity Through Improved Functioning of Markets				
Indicator: 1.2.a REDUCTION IN PRICE DISTORTIONS AFFECTING THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR				
Unit: A Range of Protection Coefficients		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Policy Analysis and Implementation Project (PAIP/522-0325.02)	Baseline	1988	---	0.6 - 1.29
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> A Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPC) in the range of 0.9 to 1.1 implies a commodity market close to equilibrium (1.0) in terms of impact of policy on production. If the NPC is below 1.0, policy is a disincentive to production; if it is above 1.0, it is a subsidy. This indicator is comprised of the average of the ranges for a selection of six commodities (bananas, beef, coffee, corn, melons, and sugar). The subsequent widening of the NPC in 1996, especially on the low side of the range, reflects a disincentive to production. Although the GOH has since reopened trade, the damage is reflected in this year's wider range.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: FELL SHORT</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> After several years of continued improvement in trade and pricing policies, the GOH instituted trade restrictions on basic grains, including rice from the U.S. and corn and beans within the region in response to increases in prices of basic foods. The NPC results reflect the effects of populist organizations as they applied pressure during a primary election year in preparation for the 1997 general elections. The 0.59 NPC was mostly caused by the border closing to corn exports. Considering that the lower limit of the range in NPC has been as low as 0.45 and as high as 0.86 over the past 6 years, we believe that we have shown our ability to positively affect agricultural policy. As a result, we will continue to work with the newly elected administration in this area in order to consolidate former gains.</p>		1991	0.9 - 1.10	0.45 - 0.97
		1992	0.9 - 1.10	0.66 - 1.14
		1993	0.9 - 1.10	0.82 - 1.14
		1994	0.9 - 1.10	0.86 - 1.26
		1995	0.9 - 1.10	0.85 - 1.18
		1996	0.9 - 1.10	0.59 - 1.10
		1997	0.9 - 1.10	***
	Target	1998	0.9 - 1.10	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 1.2 Expanded Access and Opportunity through Improved Functioning of Markets				
Indicator: 1.2.b INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE				
Unit: Millions of Constant Lempiras (1978)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: National Accounts	Baseline	1990	---	46.7
<b>PERFORMANCE: MET (98%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Investment in agriculture grew by 27% between 1995 and 1996, which was impressive after the relatively weak performance in 1994 and 1995. A major contributor to increased investor confidence is increased land tenure security. In response to a public awareness campaign about the rights and responsibilities of private land ownership, there were virtually no land invasions during 1996 that affected private investment. Continued tight monetary policies, however, still restrain domestic investment, especially for basic grains. However, private investment (domestic and foreign) increased for coffee, bananas, tobacco, african palm, fruits, and vegetables in 1996.		1991	---	48.4
		1992	---	55.0
		1993	60.0	59.8
		1994	70.0	65.8
		1995	80.0	69.1
		1996	90.0	87.9
		1997	100.0	***
	Target	1998	110.0	***

Honduras					
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor					
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 1.2 Expanded Access and Opportunity through Improved Functioning of Markets					
Indicator: 1.2.c INCREASED AGRICULTURAL LAND TITLES					
Unit: Annual Number of Land Titles Issued		Year	Planned		Actual
Source: National Agrarian Institute (INA)	Baseline Total Female Male	1993	---		1,999 394 1,605
<b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED (255%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Performance for this indicator has been outstanding. In 1996 USAID-inspired changes in INA led to a 170% increase in the number of titles issued. In this one year, INA issued almost as many titles as it has in its 35-year history. The changes included decentralization of titling functions to regional offices, increased dependence on private sector contractors for surveying, and the use of Global Positions System (GPS) technology for contract quality control. INA had the added incentive that the issuing of 25,000 titles was a condition for the AgSAC disbursement. While only 15% of landholders are women, over 23% of the titles were issued to women as a result of publicity campaigns explaining the rights of women under the Agricultural Modernization Law.  Some issues remain to insure that the rotating fund that finances the titling maintains its value, and these will be addressed over the next year.  The 1997 and 1998 targets have been increased, but not to the level achieved in 1996 for two reasons: 1) Our 1997 efforts are focused on the sustainability of the INA titling process and not on maximizing the number of titles issued; and 2) INA no longer has a titling target as a condition for AgSAC disbursement. The titling effort is now shifting to more recently settled areas which have a relatively low number of women landholders; therefore achieving our target of issuing 25% of titles to women will be a real challenge.	Total Female Male	1994	5,000		5,250 1,045 4,205
	Total Female Male	1995	10,000 1,000 9,000		9,463 2,232 7,231
	Total Female Male	1996	10,000 1,000 9,000		25,509 5,936 19,573
	Total Female Male	1997	20,000 5,000 15,000		***
	Target Total Female Male	1998	20,000 5,000 15,000		***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO.1.3 Expanded Access and Opportunity through Investment in People				
Indicator: 1.3.a.1 INCREASED NUMBERS OF CHILDREN COMPLETING PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Unit: Thousands of Children		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Education Statistics and Ministry of Planning's Household Survey	Baseline Total	1986	---	61.7
	Female		---	32.6
	Male		---	29.1
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator reflects number of children successfully completing grade six.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (101%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> As reflected in the narrative, in the baseline, and in the target figures, actual numbers of sixth grade graduates has increased more than 60% while the percentage of 14-year olds completing primary education has increased from 50% to 70%.</p> <p>The actual number of children completing primary school in 1996 represents a 70% completion rate. The planned number of males completing primary education for the target year of 1996 fell slightly short due primarily to economic conditions and the need to work. Young males are more affected by economic need/opportunity situations.</p>	Total	1991	---	83.0
	Female		---	43.0
	Male		---	40.0
	Total	1992	84.4	86.5
	Female		43.9	45.3
	Male		40.5	41.2
	Total	1993	86.0	96.2
	Female		44.7	50.3
	Male		41.3	45.9
	Total	1994	98.0	98.5
	Female		51.0	51.6
	Male		47.0	46.9
	Total	1995	100	100.8
	Female		52.0	51.5
	Male		48.0	49.3
	Total	1996	102.0	103.4
	Female		52.0	54.5
	Male		50.0	48.9
	Target Total	1997	104.5	***
	Female		53.5	
	Male		51.0	

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1 Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO.1.3 Expanded Access and Opportunity through Investment in People				
Indicator: 1.3.a.2 IMPROVED QUALITY OF EDUCATION MEASURED BY CHANGES IN NORM REFERENCED PRIMARY EDUCATION STANDARDIZED TEST SCORES FOR FOUR SUBJECTS (GRADES 1-6)				
Unit: Aggregate Improvements in Percentage Points		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Education (Standardized Test Scores)	Baseline Total Female Male	1990	--- --- ---	0 0 0
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator reflects aggregate test scores which are the sum of improvements in test scores, based on percentage points, for each grade level and subject area. Aggregate test scores are used rather than average test scores so that improvements on individual grade levels and subject areas can be tracked with the introductions of educational materials and teacher training for specific grade levels and subject areas. See indicator 1.3.b.2 for an example of how this indicator is computed.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED (114%)</b></p> <p>Female: EXCEEDED (115%) Male: EXCEEDED (113%)</p>	Total Female Male	1991	--- --- ---	127.9 126.2 129.7
	Total Female Male	1992	--- --- ---	137.3 136.9 137.7
	Total Female Male	1993	160 158 162	184.4 183.8 184.9
	Total Female Male	1994	190 188 192	184.5 186.3 182.7
	Total Female Male	1995	200 202 198	228.5 229.8 227.2
	Target Total Female Male	1996	230 232 228	262 267.2 256.8

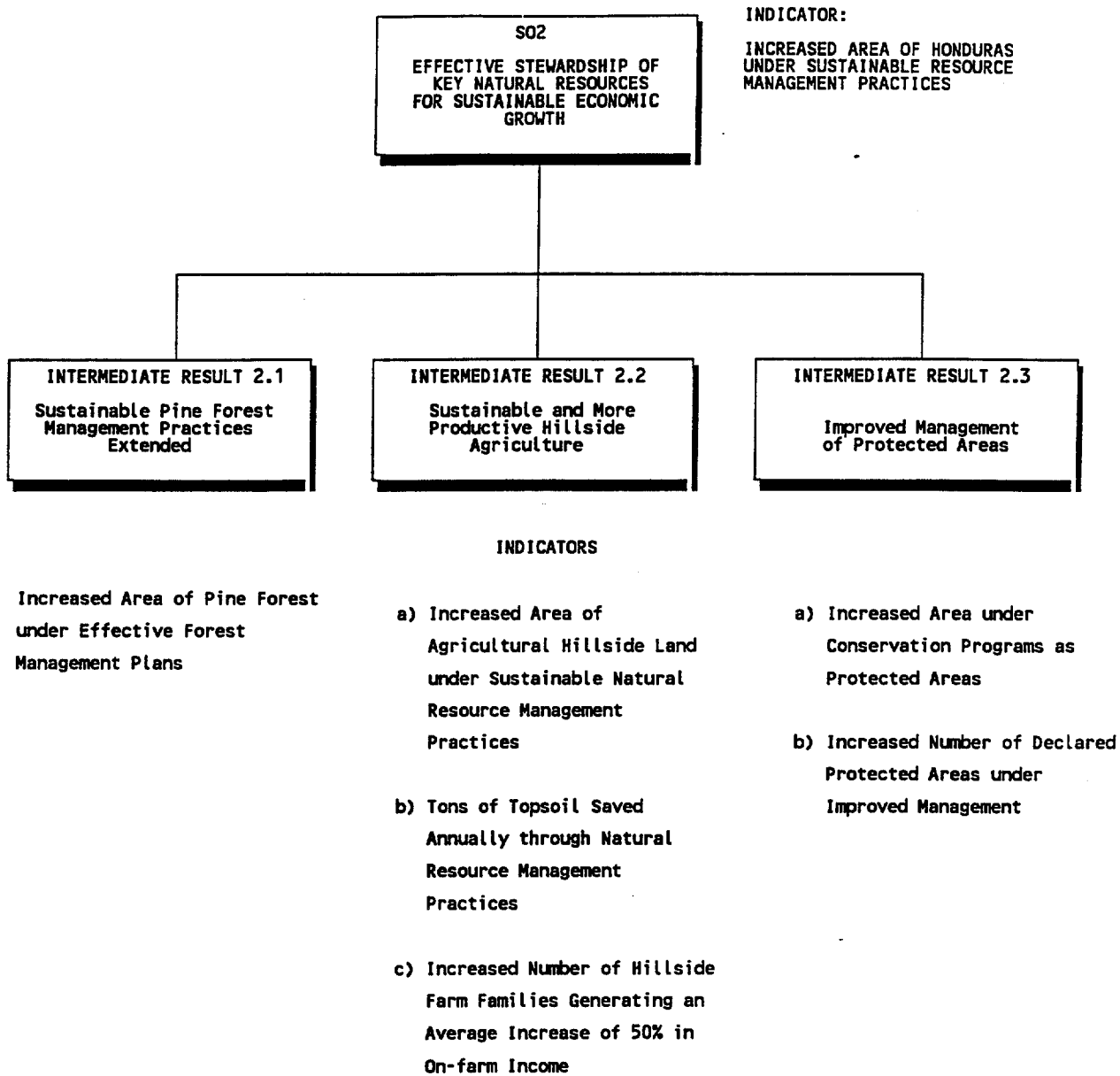


Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1: Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO.1.3 Expanded Access and Opportunity through Investment in People				
Indicator: 1.3.b.1 GRADUATES ON THE NINE LEVELS OF ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY SYSTEMS				
Unit: Thousands of graduates annually		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Education (MOE) Statistics and Ministry of Planning's Household Survey.	Baseline Total	1993	---	0.9
	Female		---	0.4
	Male		---	0.5
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator was revised to track the number of graduates on each of the nine levels, rather than the required five levels of the basic education alternative delivery system, because this activity has been favorably received by the MOE and is now being implemented on a wider scale.</p> <p>This indicator does not necessarily represent the number of students because some may pass two or more levels in one year while others may take two or more years to pass a level.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (107%)</b></p> <p>Two alternative delivery systems are currently in use with accelerated night classes in urban areas and interactive radio instruction with volunteer facilitators in rural areas. This year the World Food Program was unable to provide the food supplies given facilitators as incentives. This affected results and targets have been adjusted accordingly.</p>	Total	1994	2	4.9
	Female		1	2.5
	Male		1	2.4
	Total	1995	20	22.0
	Female		10	12
	Male		10	10
	Total	1996	40	43.0
	Female		20	22.4
	Male		20	20.6
	Total	1997	49	***
	Female		24	
	Male		25	
	Total	1998	60	***
	Female		30	
	Male		30	
	Target Total	1999	70	***
	Female		35	
	Male		35	

Honduras																																										
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1: Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor																																										
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO.1.3 Expanded Access and Opportunity Through Investment in People																																										
Indicator: 1.3.b.2 INCREASED QUALITY OF THE ALTERNATIVE BASIC EDUCATION DELIVERY SYSTEM AS MEASURED BY AGGREGATE CHANGES IN STANDARDIZED CRITERION REFERENCED TEST SCORES (GRADES 1-9)																																										
Unit: Aggregate Change in Percentage Points			Year	Planned	Actual																																					
Source: Ministry of Education Statistics		Baseline Total Female Male	1994	--- --- ---	0 0 0																																					
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator reflects increased quality of instruction in the alternative basic education system and will be measured by aggregate increases in standardized test scores. Aggregate change in standardized test scores are the sum of the improvements in the average score for each of the four subject areas (currently on four levels; on the nine levels by 1998) of the alternative system. In 1995, there were three levels and the total score of 154 was computed as follows:  <table><tr><td>Level</td><td>Subject</td><td>Test Score '94</td><td>Test Score '95</td><td>Increase</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">I</td><td>Spanish</td><td>67%</td><td>90%</td><td>23%</td></tr><tr><td>Math</td><td>56%</td><td>94%</td><td>38%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">II</td><td>Spanish</td><td>67%</td><td>79%</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>Math</td><td>56%</td><td>94%</td><td>38%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">III</td><td>Spanish</td><td>67%</td><td>81%</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>Math</td><td>56%</td><td>85%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">TOTAL</td><td>154%</td></tr></table> <b>PERFORMANCE: MET (103%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator was modified as a result of recording an aggregate increase in standardized test scores which greatly exceeded expectations for 1995.		Level	Subject	Test Score '94	Test Score '95	Increase	I	Spanish	67%	90%	23%	Math	56%	94%	38%	II	Spanish	67%	79%	12%	Math	56%	94%	38%	III	Spanish	67%	81%	14%	Math	56%	85%	29%	TOTAL				154%	Total Female Male	1995	30 30 30	154 156 152
		Level	Subject	Test Score '94	Test Score '95	Increase																																				
		I	Spanish	67%	90%	23%																																				
			Math	56%	94%	38%																																				
		II	Spanish	67%	79%	12%																																				
Math	56%		94%	38%																																						
III	Spanish	67%	81%	14%																																						
	Math	56%	85%	29%																																						
TOTAL				154%																																						
Total Female Male	1996	165 165 165	170 172 168																																							
Total Female Male	1997	180 180 180	***																																							
Total Female Male	1998	190 190 190	***																																							
Target Total Female Male	1999	200 200 200	***																																							

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1: Enhanced Economic Participation and Increased Incomes of the Poor				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 1.3 Expanded Access and Opportunity through Investment in People				
Indicator: 1.3.c GRADUATES FROM PVO AND MUNICIPAL TRAINING CENTERS EMPLOYED				
Unit: Annual Number of Graduates Employed		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Basic Education and Skills Training Project (BEST 522-0388)	Baseline Total Female Male	1994	***	1,202 366 836
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator reflects the total number of graduates annually from PVO and municipal training centers employed.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (90%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Progress in the achievement of this indicator is slightly lower than planned due to delays in initiating this activity, as a consequence of Honduras being under 620Q until August of 1995. These delays resulted in not being able to sign the Cooperative Agreement for this activity until October 1995. Thus, training centers received only limited assistance from the project in late 1995, resulting in declines in the quality and efficiency of instruction and a shortfall in the number of graduates. Existing center enrollments were reduced from what they were prior to 1995.</p> <p>In 1996 construction of new centers was delayed pending completion of an Environmental Assessment which is currently underway.</p> <p>Planned numbers from 1995 and 1996 remain the same due to the delay in project start up and the construction of new centers. The target for 1997 is being lowered now based on the fact that no increase in graduates from centers constructed in 1997 will be realized. New centers will be graduating students at the planned figure for 1998.</p>	Total Female Male	1995	1,200 360 840	938 319 619
	Total Female Male	1996	1,200 372 828	1,085 360 725
	Total Female Male	1997	1,200 350 850	***
	Total Female Male	1998	2,000 660 1,340	***
	Total Female Male	1999	2,800 952 1,848	***
	Total Female Male	2000	3,000 1,050 1,950	***
	Total Female Male	2001	3,000 1,050 1,950	***
	Total Female Male	2002	3,000 1,050 1,950	***
	Total Female Male	2003	3,000 1,050 1,950	***
	Target Total Female Male	2004	3,400 1,020 2,380	***

## S02 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



**TABLE 1**

AGENCY GOAL: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT																									
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 EFFECTIVE STEWARDSHIP OF KEY NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH																									
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.1 Sustainable Pine Forest Management Practices Extended	INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2 Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture	INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.3 Improved Management of Protected Areas																							
<table><tr><td>Projects (Number Title)</td></tr><tr><td>Forestry Development (522-0246)</td></tr><tr><td>Policy Analysis and Implementation (522-0325)</td></tr><tr><td>Honduras Peace Scholarships II (HOPS II) (522-0364)</td></tr><tr><td>PL-480 Title III</td></tr><tr><td>Global Training for Development (GTD) 936-5855</td></tr><tr><td>Department of Defense Excess Property</td></tr></table>	Projects (Number Title)	Forestry Development (522-0246)	Policy Analysis and Implementation (522-0325)	Honduras Peace Scholarships II (HOPS II) (522-0364)	PL-480 Title III	Global Training for Development (GTD) 936-5855	Department of Defense Excess Property	<table><tr><td>Projects (Number Title)</td></tr><tr><td>Forestry Development (522-0246)</td></tr><tr><td>Land Use Productivity Enhancement (522-0292)</td></tr><tr><td>Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF) (522-0385)</td></tr><tr><td>Small Farmer Export Development (522-0399)</td></tr><tr><td>PL-480 Title III</td></tr><tr><td>Soil Management (CRSP) (931-1311)</td></tr></table>	Projects (Number Title)	Forestry Development (522-0246)	Land Use Productivity Enhancement (522-0292)	Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF) (522-0385)	Small Farmer Export Development (522-0399)	PL-480 Title III	Soil Management (CRSP) (931-1311)	<table><tr><td>Projects (Number Title)</td></tr><tr><td>Forestry Development (522-0246)</td></tr><tr><td>Policy Analysis and Implementation (522-0325)</td></tr><tr><td>Honduras Peace Scholarships II (522-0364)</td></tr><tr><td>Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF) (522-0385)</td></tr><tr><td>PL-480 Title III</td></tr><tr><td>Central America Regional Environmental Project (PROARCA) (596-0180)</td></tr><tr><td>Conservation of Biological Diversity (936-5554)</td></tr><tr><td>Global Training for Development (GTD) 936-5855</td></tr></table>	Projects (Number Title)	Forestry Development (522-0246)	Policy Analysis and Implementation (522-0325)	Honduras Peace Scholarships II (522-0364)	Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF) (522-0385)	PL-480 Title III	Central America Regional Environmental Project (PROARCA) (596-0180)	Conservation of Biological Diversity (936-5554)	Global Training for Development (GTD) 936-5855
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PL-480 Title III																									
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Conservation of Biological Diversity (936-5554)																									
Global Training for Development (GTD) 936-5855																									

## **C. SO2 RESULTS NARRATIVE: NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Summary:** The SO is being successfully achieved. Planned results were met across the board. Almost 600,000 hectares of Honduras are now under sustainable resource management practices compared to less than 300,000 a year earlier. The ambitious SO2 target for 1996 was exceeded by almost 50,000 hectares. Advances in resource management in forestry, sustainable agriculture, and protected areas all contributed significantly to SO2 achievement, as well as to other Mission objectives in economic growth, human health, and democracy. **End Summary.**

In all three of the intermediate result areas of SO2, the Mission's IR and SO teams worked closely with partners, customers, other SOs in the Mission, and with other donors. USAID's regional and bureau programs contribute to SO2, particularly via G-CAP's PROARCA project, as it relates to IR 2.3. Collaboration with NGOs is substantial in all areas, but epitomized by the LUPE<sup>1</sup> agreement with CARE and several local NGOs and by Fundación VIDA's support for US/Honduran NGO partnerships for environmental protection. The Peace Corps also continues to be an important partner in SO2 efforts to enhance natural resource management in Honduras. Other donors are active contributors in the areas of forest management (Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Canada), sustainable hillside agriculture (World Bank, IDB, Inter-American Foundation, FAO, the Swiss and NGOs, and possibly the Japanese and the European Union in the future), and in protected areas (UNDP, IFIs, and Germany). Our IR team members make it a point to meet regularly with such active and potential partners. Members of the SO2's expanded and virtual teams are also involved, for example in reacting to the initiatives and priorities of such regional entities as the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD). SO2 also contributes directly to Summit of the Americas goal #22, partnership for biodiversity.

PL-480 local currency resources have been extremely important to achievement of SO2 results in light of severe DA cuts; for example, midway through FY96 the FY96 DA budget for this SO was cut from over \$4M to \$0.5M. To maintain program momentum, many of the expenses which in other times would have been made with DA resources have been shifted to local currency.

### **Sustainable Pine Forest Management (IR2.1)**

The 1996 results significantly exceeded the target. The Mission worked effectively with partners and successfully encouraged other donors to contribute. The area of pine forest under approved management for long-term sustainability more than doubled from 230,000 hectares in 1995 to 488,000 hectares in 1996, mainly because of the plans developed for 146,000 hectares of public forest. Finally, the GOH is truly institutionalizing the timber auction system. During 1996, 161,000 cubic meters were sold in comparison to a combined total of 78,000 cubic meters in the previous three years.

During the year, an external economic analysis of the pine forest sector concluded that

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<sup>1</sup> Land Use Productivity Enhancement, the well-known and very successful USAID Project, funded with DA and PL-480 Title III resources.

investments in the sector had achieved a benefit/cost ratio of 5½:1 and an internal rate of return of 95%. The outstanding results being achieved in forestry have been facilitated by the Mission's decade-long commitment and by the willingness of the GOH to make and then maintain important but controversial forest policy decisions relative to: (1) privatization of production and marketing, (2) fundamental changes in all aspects of timber harvesting, and (3) universal application of sustainable forest management as an objective. The forest management plans being utilized, in addition to fostering sustainable resource use, also emphasize soil conservation, watershed protection, and biodiversity preservation throughout the predominantly pine forest areas of the country.

### **Sustainable Agriculture (IR2.2),**

An additional 11,600 hillside farm families were added to the growing population that no longer practices destructive slash and burn agriculture. These families, which now total almost 36,000 (over 2,000 of which are headed by women) are practicing cultivation and land use technologies that both conserve the soil and water resource base and dramatically increase farm income. The impacts on these families are multiple, and include improved nutrition and food security, enhanced participation in education and community-based activities, and quantitative and qualitative improvements in local surface water supplies.

The success of the "LUPE methodology" has not gone without notice by other donors and other potential partners among the GOH and NGO communities. The World Bank/IDB initiatives in particular have implemented a wholesale adoption of LUPE tactics, including the duplication of many LUPE manuals and the contracting of LUPE technicians to extend the methodology throughout the critical watershed of the El Cajón hydroelectric reservoir. As the Mission phases down its DA and Title III support to this highly successful activity, it becomes increasingly important to encourage and facilitate a process by which this proven approach can be taken over by others and extended to additional areas.

### **Protected Areas and Biodiversity (IR2.3)**

1996 was a critical year. Through the Mission's diligent efforts, two important institutions were strengthened, the GOH Department of Protected Areas and Wildlife (DAPVS) and Fundación VIDA, the local "umbrella" NGO through which support is channeled to numerous Honduran environmental NGOs. Fundación VIDA, which implemented a number of management improvements and made some key personnel changes, goes into 1997 as a revitalized and strengthened institution. It has established and fostered promising relationships among US/international environmental NGOs and less experienced local ones. Protected area agreements and partnerships have been established between DAPVS and NGOs. The planned number of additional protected areas placed under management plans in 1996 was achieved. However, the target number of hectares was not reached as a result of a change in the specific protected areas selected during the year and the difference in the size of the reserves. On the positive side, four additional areas totalling 18,500 hectares were added to the universe of areas under long-term management plans.

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth				
Indicator: 2.A INCREASED AREA OF HONDURAS UNDER SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
Unit: Total Hectares (Pine Forest, Hillside Agriculture, Protected Areas)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); Land Use and Productivity Enhancement (LUPE/522-0292); and Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/VIDA/522-0385).	Baseline	1990	---	18,000
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> As the SO level indicator, this measurement demonstrates the overall result achieved with regard to area under sustainable resource management. Intermediate Result 2.1.a, 2.2.a and 2.3.a are all expressed in hectares, and are components of this indicator. At the baseline year, 1990, there were about 13,000 hectares of hillsides under effective sustainable management, and 5,000 of protected areas.  <b>PERFORMANCE: MET (109%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> 1996 performance at the SO level exceeded planned objectives by about 9%. Based on present advances in forestry the planned targets for 1997 and 1998 have been raised.		1995	250,000	295,081
		1996	532,444	579,804
		1997	946,500	***
	Target	1998	1,147,800	***



Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.1 Sustainable Pine Forest Management Practices Extended				
Indicator: 2.1.a INCREASED AREA OF PINE FOREST UNDER EFFECTIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS				
Unit: Total Hectares		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246).	Baseline	1992	---	24,000
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This is a measure of the area of pine forest under approved long-term sustainable forest management plans. Adequate execution of these plans would achieve sustainability.</p> <p>Pines make up 97% of commercial lumber harvest and exports. A critical step in placing this resource on a sustainable yield basis is to expand the forest management practices developed in the FDP pilot areas to cover all commercially viable pine forests. Since the passage of the Agriculture Modernization Law in 1992, approved forest management plans are required prior to all commercial forest harvest operations, on public or private lands. The target for the year 1998 represents almost 40% of the currently existing pine forest area of Honduras.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED (116%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Based on the present advances targets for 1997 and 1998 have been raised.</p>		1994	110,000	127,000
		1995	220,000	230,000
		1996	420,000	488,000
		1997	747,000	***
	Target	1998	916,000	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.2 Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture				
Indicator: 2.2.a INCREASED AREA OF AGRICULTURAL HILLSIDE LAND UNDER SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
Unit: Hectares of Agricultural Hillside Land		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Land Use and Productivity Enhancement Project (LUPE/522-0292); Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/"VIDA"/522-0385); Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246).	Baseline	1995	35,500	36,437
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator measures the total hectares with management practices applied to land under crops, agroforestry, silvipastoral practices and vegetable gardens. Results from the Forestry Development and Honduran Protection Fund projects are being included in this indicator because these activities have been incorporated into the new IR 2.2, although on a very limited scale, relative to the LUPE Project results.  <b>PERFORMANCE: MET (101%)</b>		1996	44,300	44,680
		1997	51,500	***
	Target	1998	56,800	***

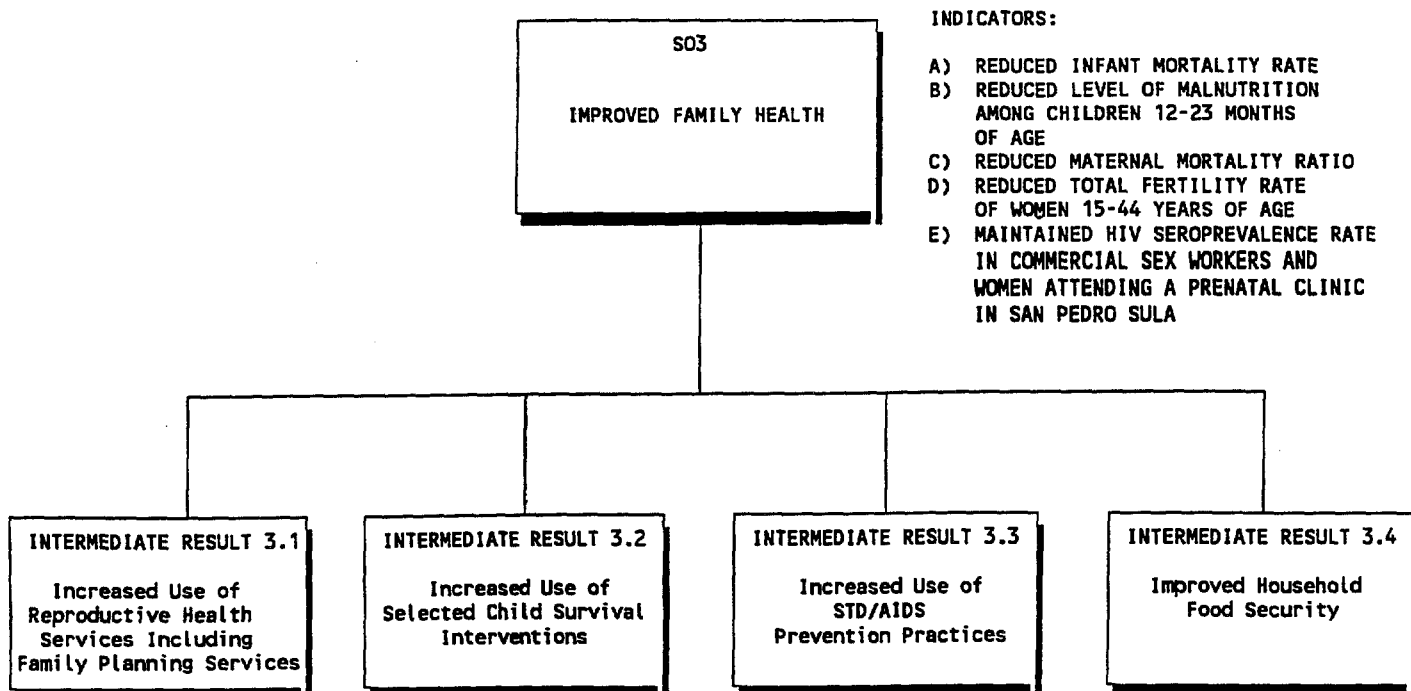
Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.2 Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture				
Indicator: 2.2.b TONS OF TOPSOIL SAVED ANNUALLY THROUGH NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES				
Unit: Tons of Topsoil Saved Annually Through Conservation Practices		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Land Use and Productivity Enhancement Project (LUPE/522-0292); Natural Resources Management Project (NRMP/522-0168); Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/"VIDA"/522-0385)	Baseline	1989	---	880,000
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> A research study conducted by LUPE staff and farmers/cooperators, with the assistance of soil scientists from Texas A&amp;M University, has shown that intensive soil management practices on an "average" hillside farm reduce estimated annual soil loss from 100 tons per hectare to 10 tons. Thus, the planned and actual are obtained by multiplying number of hectares under sustainable natural resource management by the average soil erosion savings per hectare.</p> <p>We also count the tons of topsoil saved through the FDP and HEPF projects in addition to LUPE's interventions. Targets from 1996 through 1998 were adjusted in 1996 in accordance with the anticipated extension of the LUPE and FDP Projects.</p> <p>(The baseline figures are attributable to the conservation initiatives funded by the Mission under the Natural Resources Management Project which treated some 11,000 hectares of Choluteca watershed hillsides).</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (101%)</b></p>		1993	1,735,000	1,849,000
		1994	1,925,000	2,057,000
		1995	2,352,500	3,279,000
		1996	3,990,000	4,017,000
		1997	4,650,000	***
	Target	1998	5,100,000	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.2 Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture				
Indicator: 2.2.c INCREASED NUMBER OF HILLSIDE FARM FAMILIES GENERATING AN AVERAGE INCREASE OF 50 PERCENT IN ON-FARM INCOME				
Unit: Cumulative Number of Families, Disaggregated by Gender of Head of Household		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Land Use and Productivity Enhancement Project (LUPE/522-0292); Natural Resources Management Project (NRMP/522-0168); Small Farmer Export Development Project (SFED/522-0399); Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/522-0385)	Baseline Total Female Male	1989	---	11,000 880 10,120
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator includes increases in overall family on-farm income. The project is effectively working with all members of the farm family. Female-headed households are the target of strong promotion and extension actions aimed at increasing their participation. Furthermore, women are fully involved in project activities whether or not they are heads of the household.</p> <p>A comprehensive survey started with 4,069 families in 1994 and 900 families in 1995 in the project area, indicates that the average family practicing environmentally sound cultivation practices experiences a 50% increase in on-farm income. In addition, a recent benefit-cost study of a dozen participating farm families revealed on-farm income increases of 55-300%.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED (117%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Results in 1996 were outstanding, as the short falls experienced in 1995 were more than made up in both male and female-headed households; and over 10,000 families were incorporated into IR2.2 activities. Over 600 of these new families are headed by women.</p>	Total Female Male	1995	27,000 2,200 24,800	24,230 1,624 22,606
	Total Female Male	1996	30,750 2,150 28,600	35,828 2,228 33,600
	Total Female Male	1997	36,600 2,550 34,050	***
	Target Total Female Male	1998	40,000 2,800 37,200	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.3 Improved Management of Protected Areas				
Indicator: 2.3.a INCREASED AREA UNDER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS AS PROTECTED AREAS				
Unit: Hectares		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/"VIDA"/522-0385); Central America Regional Environmental Project (PROARCA/596-0180); and Parks in Peril (598-0782)	Baseline	1990	---	5,000
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This was a new indicator in 1996. It complements indicator 2.3.b below and reports the area in hectares associated with the specific protected areas targeted for each year.  <b>PERFORMANCE: FELL SHORT (69%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Nine Protected Areas (PAs) were placed under management as planned in 1996. However, the difference in areas (hectares) is due to the fact that different PAs with smaller areas (hectares) were brought under management vis-a-vis original PAs/hectares planned. Accordingly, there was a difference in planned and actual area. Based on this trend the planned targets for 1997 and beyond have been adjusted.		1995	28,644	28,644
		1996	68,144	47,124
		1997	148,000	***
		1998	175,000	***
		1999	217,284	***
	Target	2000	227,000	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 2.3 Improved Management of Protected Areas				
Indicator: 2.3.b INCREASED NUMBER OF DECLARED PROTECTED AREAS UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT				
Unit: Cumulative Number of Parks and Reserves		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/"VIDA"/522-0385); National System of Protected Areas of Honduras (SINAPH); Central America Regional Environmental Project (PROARCA/596-0180); and Parks In Peril (598-0782).	Baseline	1994	---	1
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This is simply the number of individual protected areas placed under approved sustainable management plans during a year (cumulative).</p> <p>The current "universe" of officially identified Protected Areas (including parks, forest and biosphere reserves, natural monuments, marine and anthropological reserves, and wildlife refuges) is 104 units nationwide. However, perhaps half of these are not really viable due to their size (many are too small to be effectively managed, for example), or due to their already too deteriorated condition.</p> <p>Only one of the protected parks and reserves was under adequate management in 1994. Two Mission projects as well as two regional projects will make major contributions to Honduran efforts under this indicator. Several new protected areas management plans are in progress.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (100%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Planned targets for 1997 and beyond have been lowered in accordance with the Mission's strategy analysis.</p>		1996	9	9
		1997	16	***
		1998	21	***
		1999	24	***
	Target	2000	27	***

## S03 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



### INDICATORS:

- A) REDUCED INFANT MORTALITY RATE
- B) REDUCED LEVEL OF MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS OF AGE
- C) REDUCED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO
- D) REDUCED TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF WOMEN 15-44 YEARS OF AGE
- E) MAINTAINED HIV SEROPREVALENCE RATE IN COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS AND WOMEN ATTENDING A PRENATAL CLINIC IN SAN PEDRO SULA

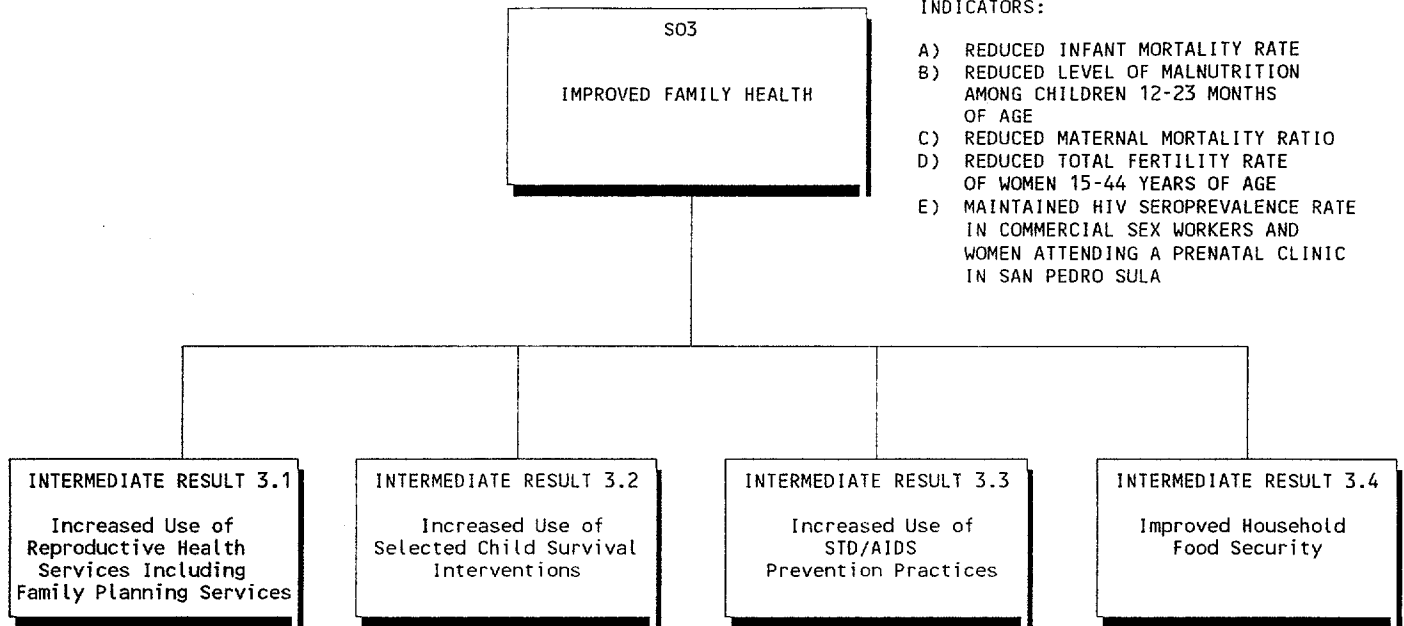
### INDICATORS

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased Contraceptive Prevalence in Women 15-44 Years of Age, in Union</li> <li>b) Increased Percentage of Rural Women who Gave Birth Within the Last Five Years Who Had a Prenatal Visit at a Health Facility During Last Pregnancy</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased Percentage of Children 2 - 3.99 Months Who Were Exclusively Breastfed During the Previous 24 Hours</li> <li>b) Maintained Coverage of &gt;=90% of Children Under One Vaccinated for Selected Diseases (DPT, Measles, Polio, and Tuberculosis)</li> <li>c) Maintained Coverage of &gt;=90% of Women Aged 12-49 Vaccinated with a Second Dose of Tetanus Toxoid within the Last 3 Years</li> <li>d) Reduced Cholera Fatality Rate. (This indicator will be dropped in 1997)</li> <li>e) Reduced Percentage of Outpatient Visits to Health Centers of Children Under Five Due to Diarrhea</li> <li>f) Increased Percentage of Children Under 5 with Diarrhea in Last 15 Days Treated with ORS</li> <li>g) Increased Number of Rural Residents Benefitting from USAID - Supported Water and Sanitation Systems. (This indicator will be dropped in 1998)</li> <li>h) Increased Percentage of Rural Water Systems Operating at the "A" Level</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased Total Number of Condoms distributed (Sold and Handed Out). (This indicator will be dropped in 1997)</li> <li>b) Increased Rate of Reported Condom Use in the most Recent Sexual Intercourse c Risk in Target Population. (This indicator will be dropped in 1997)</li> <li>c) Decreased Rate of Reported Non-Regular Sex Partners in Target Population. (This indicator will be dropped in 1997)</li> <li>d) Increased Percentage of Individuals Presenting with STI in Health Facilities Assessed and Treated Appropriately per National Standards. (This indicator will be dropped in 1997 and will be replaced by: Increased Number of Minist of Health Hospitals and Clinics with Physicians (CESAMO) and Social Security (IHSS) Hospitals and Clinics, in the USAID Assisted Health Regions, Assessing and Treating Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Syndromically.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|--|

## SO3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### INDICATORS:

- A) REDUCED INFANT MORTALITY RATE
- B) REDUCED LEVEL OF MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS OF AGE
- C) REDUCED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO
- D) REDUCED TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF WOMEN 15-44 YEARS OF AGE
- E) MAINTAINED HIV SEROPREVALENCE RATE IN COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS AND WOMEN ATTENDING A PRENATAL CLINIC IN SAN PEDRO SULA



### INDICATORS

- |   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased Contraceptive Prevalence in Women 15-44 Years of Age, in Union</li> <li>b) Increased Percentage of Rural Women who Gave Birth Within the Last Five Years Who Had a Prenatal Visit at a Health Facility During Last Pregnancy</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased Percentage of Children 2 - 3.99 Months Who Were Exclusively Breastfed During the Previous 24 Hours</li> <li>b) Maintained Coverage of &gt;=90% of Children Under One Vaccinated for Selected Diseases (DPT, Measles, Polio, and Tuberculosis)</li> <li>c) Maintained Coverage of &gt;=90% of Women Aged 12-49 Vaccinated with a Second Dose of Tetanus Toxoid within the Last 3 Years</li> <li>d) Reduced Cholera Fatality Rate. (This indicator will be dropped in 1997)</li> <li>e) Reduced Percentage of Outpatient Visits to Health Centers of Children Under Five Due to Diarrhea</li> <li>f) Increased Percentage of Children Under 5 with Diarrhea in Last 15 Days Treated with ORS</li> <li>g) Increased Number of Rural Residents Benefitting from USAID - Supported Water and Sanitation Systems. (This indicator will be dropped in 1998)</li> <li>h) Increased Percentage of Rural Water Systems Operating at the "A" Level</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased Total Number of Condoms distributed (Sold and Handed Out). (This indicator will be dropped in 1997)</li> <li>b) Increased Rate of Reported Condom Use in the most Recent Sexual Intercourse of Risk in Target Population. (This indicator will be dropped in 1997)</li> <li>c) Decreased Rate of Reported Non-Regular Sex Partners in Target Population. (This indicator will be dropped in 1997)</li> <li>d) Increased Percentage of Individuals Presenting with STI in Health Facilities Assessed and Treated Appropriately per National Standards. (This indicator will be dropped in 1997 and will be replaced by: Increased Number of Ministry of Health Hospitals and Clinics with Physicians (CESAMO) and Social Security (IHSS) Hospitals and Clinics, in the USAID Assisted Health Regions, Assessing and Treating Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)) Syndromically.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Improved Caloric Adequacy in Target Households</li> <li>b) Reduced Percentage of Indigent Households in Target Areas</li> </ul> |
|---|--|--|---|



**TABLE 1**

**USAID/HONDURAS - FUNDED PROJECTS**

**AGENCY GOAL: STABILIZING WORLD POPULATION GROWTH AND  
PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH**

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3: IMPROVED FAMILY HEALTH**

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1**  
Increased Use of  
Reproductive Health Services  
Including Family Planning  
Services

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.2**  
Increased Use of Selected  
Child Survival Interventions

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.3**  
Increased Use of STD/AIDS  
Prevention Practices

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.4**  
Improved Household Food  
Security

**Projects (Number/Title)**

Health Sector II (522-0216)

Private Sector Population  
Program II (522-0369)

Private Sector Population  
Program III (522-0389)

**Projects (Number/Title)**

Health Sector II (522-0216)

Private Sector Population  
Program II (522-0369)

Private Sector Population  
Program III (522-0389)

PL 480 Title II - CARE

Honduras Peace  
Scholarships II  
(HOPS II) (522-0364)

PL 480 Title III

**Projects (Number/Title)**

Health Sector II (522-0216)

Private Sector Population  
Program II (522-0369)

Private Sector Population  
Program III (522-0389)

Honduras Peace  
Scholarship II (HOPS II)  
(522-0364)

**Projects (Number/Title)**

PL 480 Title II - CARE

Health Sector II (522-0216)

Private Sector Population  
Program III (522-0389)

TABLE 1

## CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

AGENCY GOAL: STABILIZING WORLD POPULATION GROWTH AND  
PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3: IMPROVED FAMILY HEALTH

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1 Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services Including Family Planning Services	INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions	INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.3 Increased Use of STD/AIDS Prevention Practices	INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.4 Improved Household Food Security
Projects (Number/Title)	Projects (Number/Title)	Projects (Number/Title)	Projects (Number/Title)
Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (The Population Council) (936-3030)	LAC Accelerated Immunization II (598-0786)	LAC Central American HIV/AIDS (596-0179)	Food, Nutrition Monitoring and Support (IMPACT) (936-5110)
Family Planning Logistics Management (JSI & CDC) (936-3038)	Family Planning Logistics Management (CDC) (936-3038)	Central Contraceptive Procurement (936-3057)	
Contraceptive Social Marketing III (SOMARC III) (936-3051)	Breastfeeding and Related Complementary Feeding and Maternal Nutrition (LINKAGES) (936-3082)	Technical Advisors in AIDS and Child Survival (936-5970)	
Population Communication Services (936-3052)	Food, Nutrition Monitoring and Support (IMPACT) (936-5110)	AIDS Technical Support - AIDS Control and Prevention (AIDSCAP) (936-5972)	
Family Planning Management Development (936-3055)	Opportunities for Micronutrient Interventions (936-5122)	Results Package #2 Country/Regional Assistance 97-3092 (936-9998)	
Central Contraceptive Procurement (936-3057)	Breastfeeding and Maternal and Neonatal Health - Mother Care II (936-5966)		
Expansion and Improvement of FP Services in Latin America (IPPF/WHO) (936-3065)	Technical Advisors in AIDS and Child Survival (936-5970)		
Program for Voluntary and Safe Contraception (936-3068)	Partnerships for Health Reform (936-5974)		
Breastfeeding and Maternal and Neonatal Health - Mother Care II (936-5966)	Quality Assurance (936-5992)		
Technical Advisors in AIDS and Child Survival (936-5970)	BASICS (936-6006)		
Quality Assurance (936-5992)	Department of Defense Excess Property		
	Denton Amendment		

#### **D. SO3 RESULTS NARRATIVE: FAMILY HEALTH**

**Summary:** The SO, "improved family health" is being achieved as evidenced by the results reported in Table 2. We and our partners have made major improvements in family health as measured by reduced infant mortality and fertility and significant increases in use of reproductive health and child survival services. High coverage of other more mature interventions has been sustained, despite reduced USAID support, e.g. 95% immunization coverage (the highest in Latin America). Of the twenty indicators (including disaggregated sub-indicators) for which the Mission has data, **90% of the targets were met or exceeded.** Of the two indicators which fell short (malnutrition, and cholera case fatality) we are most concerned about malnutrition. As explained in Table 2, the cholera case fatality target appears to have been set unrealistically high. In contrast, the tendency toward increased low weight-for-age malnutrition in children, although not statistically significant, is worrisome; it is consistent with the deteriorating economic situation, and the first increase seen in this indicator since we started tracking it in 1987. On the positive side, it should be noted that the same 1996 survey found a significant reduction in stunting (low height for age – a better measure of long-term nutritional trends).

Maternal mortality appears to be improving. The "sisterhood method" of recall, based on data in the 1996 Epidemiology and Family Health Survey (EFHS), suggests that the target decline has been achieved. The STD/HIV Prevention Program is very much on track. It is good news indeed that we have been able to stabilize HIV seroprevalence since 1991 in Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) and pregnant women (a proxy for the general population). Similarly, we are pleased that our Title II food security program is accomplishing its objectives; CARE met or exceeded six of its nine 1996 benchmarks. **End Summary.**

Infant mortality has declined 16% since 1989, considerably more than expected. The major increase in the use of modern methods of family planning and the parallel decline in traditional methods is very encouraging. This reverses the troublesome trend that emerged between the 1987 and 1991/92 surveys of a sharp increase in the use of traditional methods and only a slight increase in modern methods. The Honduran Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA) almost doubled its self-sufficiency to 43% in 1996, up from only 24% in 1994. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health (MOH) has agreed, on an experimental basis, to let auxiliary nurses in rural health centers insert IUDs and distribute oral contraceptives for the first time. This will greatly increase access to family planning in rural areas, which have much lower contraceptive prevalence rates (40% vs. 62% urban).

Efforts to streamline SANAA, the National Water Sewerage Authority, have been quite successful. PL 480 Title III resources helped to create six regional offices. A seventh regional office being proposed will complete the process. Decision-making authority is being transferred to these offices which already have key basic staff for rural water system construction and supervision of existing water systems. Most of the urban water systems managed directly by SANAA now have separate accounting systems. The goal is to have all of them accounting separately by mid 1998.

An external midterm review of the Mission's STD/AIDS Prevention Program in August 1996 concluded that the accomplishments were remarkable given the short number of months the activity had been operable. Donors and implementing agencies, e.g. the MOH, UN agencies, PAHO and JICA praised the Mission's program for its close working relationship and support,

an "extremely unusual finding" for an activity of this nature. The close working relationship with media reporters was also cited as an exemplary activity. As a result, favorable AIDS-related articles appear frequently in the local press. Major recommendations stemming from the review include a redoubling of efforts in the areas of surveillance, syndromic STI treatment, and behavioral change communication. Proposed changes in the strategy indicators for STI/HIV also resulted from the review. The AIDS/STD Division of the MOH has made significant progress in implementing the recommendations of the review. Notable are the strengthening of sentinel surveillance and case reporting as well as the introduction of syndromic STI management, with timely and appropriate technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Impressive HIV/AIDS prevention activities have been carried out in high risk groups through sub-agreements of AIDSCAP with ten local implementing agencies. However, in light of the imminent termination of the FHI/AIDSCAP contract, the Mission issued an RFA to competitively award (by mid-1997) a cooperative agreement to a Honduran non-governmental organization to become the country's first AIDS Prevention and Awareness Center. This Center will continue the STI/HIV prevention program, including serving as an umbrella group for sub-grants to Honduran voluntary agencies. It will also work on advocacy, policy dialogue and educational campaigns. Also in 1996, 26 nurses from all over Honduras attended a one month course in the U.S. on HIV/AIDS prevention and now are back in their health centers promoting preventive practices.

As part of the 1996 EFHS, the Mission collected baseline information for the STI/HIV indicators on condom use (3.3a, 3.3b and 3.3c). In addition, information was obtained on women aged 15-44 and men aged 15-59, regarding their knowledge of AIDS and ways to prevent the transmission of HIV. The findings indicate that the STI/HIV prevention efforts that USAID supports have been successful in increasing awareness of the HIV epidemic in Honduras and knowledge of how to prevent the transmission of STIs and the virus that causes AIDS. For example, only 1.6% of women and 3.3% of men had not heard of AIDS at the time of the survey. Among women knowledgeable of AIDS, 41% were able to spontaneously mention two or more ways to prevent the transmission of HIV. Among men, this proportion increases to 61%. The two ways most frequently mentioned by both men and women to prevent the transmission of HIV were the use of condoms and monogamous relationships. However, the survey data indicate that not all sexually active men are monogamous or use condoms consistently with their sexual partners. Twenty-nine percent of sexually active men aged 15-59 reported that they had two or more sexual partners in the last twelve months. Of these, only 29% percent used condoms with each of their sexual partners. The men reported higher condom use with prostitutes than with other women. Married men with multiple partners were least likely to use condoms with their spouses.

USAID's Improved Household Food Security Program (in Title II target areas) is proving successful. Since baseline data and targets were just established in 1996, the first year's progress is being measured using lower level intermediate results in the CARE Title II Development Activity Proposal's (DAP). (Please note that the Program was approved in December, 1995.) Of CARE's nine benchmarks for 1996, four were exceeded, two were met, and three fell short.

Especially notable, in this very productive initial year, were the enthusiasm and participation of local communities in working to resolve their own food security problems. A baseline survey and a household census were completed providing valuable information for targeting and monitoring

the program. Data were collected on family composition, household characteristics, health, income, agricultural production, nutritional status and dietary intake. The census information was provided to the local governments and community development committees as a basis for their active role in strategic planning and program monitoring.

In the rural development and employment opportunity component (PODER), more communities participated than were originally planned. Four of these communities have complemented the Title II resources with cash and construction materials from their own resources. Some 6,217 community members were trained in strategic planning versus the target of 960. Furthermore, the number of community extension volunteers was twice the planned figure. With more volunteers, each will cover fewer households more intensively.

Targets that were met included establishing 22 community-based health centers (HOGASA) instead of the 20 planned, and 24 municipal development committees, as planned. Long-range strategic plans for improving food security were written by 20 municipalities and 110 communities. The 1996 CDIE impact evaluation of food aid in Honduras states that "CARE's current efforts to stimulate local-level decision-making and empowerment have generated substantial enthusiasm in the areas where it is operating. This initiative is very recent, results will not be evident for several years, but the approach seems very promising."

Three targets fell short because CARE underestimated the amount of time and effort required for this intensive, participatory approach. Ninety-two communities have monitoring systems installed versus the target of 120. Thirteen km of new roads and 29 km of improvements were accomplished versus targets of 67 km and 43 km respectively. Reasons for the shortfall include: 1) excessive rainfall and flooding; 2) training activities took longer than programmed; and 3) the rugged topography made road work more difficult than anticipated.

Given that impact data will not be collected until the final evaluation in 2000, proxy indicators and targets as described below will be used to measure annual progress from 1997 onwards.

	Baseline				LOP
Proxy Indicator	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Increased average yields of basic grains (yields in quintals per hectare)	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.8	10.9
Increased % of children with adequate growth trends	TBD*	TBD	TBD	TBD	100%

\* Information on this indicator was not collected in the baseline survey. Baseline data will be available in May, 1997 from information on growth trends collected at health centers that are implementing the MOH's Integrated Child Care growth monitoring program. Yearly targets will be established based on these data. The HOGASA component of the CARE program started in March, 1997.

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
Indicator: 3.A REDUCED INFANT MORTALITY RATE				
Unit: Infant Deaths per Thousand Live Births		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Epidemiology and Family Health Surveys (EFHS) 1991/1992; 1996; 2000		1985	---	61
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The surveys provide an (indirect) estimate based on retrospective data provided by the mothers when interviewed. The 1996 survey provided an estimate for the year 1993 (42/1000). National data for 1997 will be collected in an EFHS to be carried out in the year 2000.  <b>PERFORMANCE: MET (105%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Infant mortality has fallen 31% since 1985 due to high coverage of effective child survival interventions. Honduras has the second lowest infant mortality rate after Costa Rica in Central America. There is no difference in rates by gender.	Baseline	1989	---	50
		1993	44	42
		1994	43	---
		1995	42	---
		1996	41	---
		1997	40	***
	Target	1998	40	---

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
Indicator: 3.B REDUCED LEVEL OF MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN 12 - 23 MONTHS OF AGE				
Unit: Percent of Children 12 - 23 Months of Age at Level 2 (less than or equal to -2 Standard Deviation) or Worse Malnutrition (Weight/Age)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: National Nutrition Survey, 1987; Epidemiology and Family Health Survey (EFHS) 1991/1992; National Micronutrient Survey 1996; Consumption, Income, Expenditure and Nutrition Status Survey (CIENS) 1998	Baseline	1987	---	30.0
<b>PERFORMANCE: FELL SHORT (85%)</b>  Anthropometric data for 1994 reported in the 1996 R4 have been deemed unreliable by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) because the standard deviation of the mean Z-scores is wider than expected. Thus data for 1994 have been dropped from the series reported here. Furthermore, additional minor corrections were made by CDC upon re-analyses of data from earlier surveys in 1987 and 1991.  A deteriorating economic situation characterized by high inflation (almost 25% in 1996) seriously eroded the purchasing power of all Honduran families, and had a major impact on the ability of poor families to obtain basic foods. The cost of the basic food basket (used to define the indigence line) rose from Lps. 25 per day for a family of five in 1991 to Lps. 61 per day in 1996. These are factors beyond USAID's control and seem to be the major explanation for why we fell short of the weight-for-age malnutrition reduction target. It should be noted, however, that the same 1996 survey found a very significant reduction in stunting (low height-for-age) in this same age group from 40% in 1987 to 34% in 1996. In contrast, the increase in weight-for-age malnutrition between 1991 and 1996 is not statistically significant, but suggests a recent deterioration in food security, which, if it cannot be reversed soon, will begin to also affect children's height. There are no significant differences by gender.  The 1997 and 1998 targets have been revised based on the results of 1996 national micronutrient survey.		1991	---	24.7
		1994	24.0	---
		1995	23.5	---
		1996	23.0	27.2
		1997	26.2	---
	Target	1998	25.0	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
Indicator: 3.C REDUCED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO				
Unit: Number of Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Epidemiology and Family Health Survey (1996 EFHS); Ministry of Health (MOH) Prospective Studies on Maternal Mortality	Baseline	1989	---	221
<b>PERFORMANCE: DATA NOT AVAILABLE</b> (see comments below)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Currently, the Ministry of Health is conducting a prospective study similar to the one they conducted in 1989. Results of this study, which will provide an estimate of maternal mortality for 1996, should be available late 1997.  The "sisterhood" method was used in the 1996 Epidemiology and Family Health Survey (EFHS). This methodology provided an estimate of 166 for the 14 year period prior to the survey (1982-1995).  The data from the "sisterhood" methodology in the 1996 EFHS strongly suggest a steep decline in maternal mortality. However, the confidence interval around the estimate suggests that the anticipated maternal mortality ratio from the pending results of the prospective study might be higher or lower than 166.  Because maternal mortality is becoming a rare event in Honduras, the cost to reliably measure this event using the "sisterhood" methodology is prohibitive. Thus, future EFHS surveys will not be used to estimate the maternal mortality ratio and we will rely on the prospective MOH study instead.		1991	211	---
		1992	206	---
		1993	201	---
		1994	196	---
		1995	191	---
		1996	186	***
		1997	180	---
	Target	1998	175	---



Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
Indicator: 3.D REDUCED TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF WOMEN 15 - 44 YEARS OF AGE				
Unit: Average Number of Children Born Alive to a Woman During her Lifetime		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Epidemiology and Family Health Surveys (EFHS) 1987; 1991/1992; 1996; 2000		1981	---	6.5
<b>PERFORMANCE: MET (96%)</b>  Data for the period 1989-91 were collected in the 1991/92 EFHS while data for the 1993-95 period were collected in the 1996 EFHS. National estimates of fertility for the 1997-99 period will be collected in the 2000 EFHS.  Recent declines in fertility have occurred only in urban areas. In Honduras, age-specific fertility rates of women aged 35-44 are the highest in the Central American region. Thus, future efforts to lower fertility in Honduras will have to focus on women residing in rural areas and this will be a challenge.	Baseline	1987	---	5.6
		1989 - 1991	5.1	5.1
		1992	5.0	---
		1993	4.9	---
		1994	4.8	---
		1993-1995	4.7	4.9
		1996-1997	4.6	---
	Target	1997-1999	4.5	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
Indicator: 3.E MAINTAINED HIV SEROPREVALENCE RATE IN COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS AND WOMEN ATTENDING A PRENATAL CLINIC IN SAN PEDRO SULA				
Unit: Seroprevalence Rate		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Epidemiological Division, Ministry of Health (MOH)	Baseline Prenatal CSW	1991	---	3.6 14.0
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> We are using seroprevalence rates at a prenatal clinic and in a Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) clinic for prostitutes in the geographic epicenter of the AIDS epidemic, San Pedro Sula. This gives us information on transmission in the general population and in high risk groups, respectively. Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) refers to women.</p> <p>Data for 1994 were used to set maintenance targets for 1995 onwards. However, further analysis of the 1994 data for CSWs revealed that their HIV seroprevalence was 12.1% rather than 13%, as reported in the 1996 R4.</p> <p>From 1997 onwards we will collect HIV seroprevalence data in pregnant women attending sentinel site clinics in Tegucigalpa, in addition to San Pedro Sula. This broader geographic area will give more representative seroprevalence rates. In these two cities, and in Comayagua and La Ceiba as well, we will collect HIV seroprevalence in CSWs from street-based surveys, which are more accurate than sentinel surveillance in STI clinics. See Strategy for the new indicators. Their corresponding baseline will be determined and targets set in 1997.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED</b>  <b>PRENATAL: EXCEEDED (200%)</b>  <b>CSW: EXCEEDED (118%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> It is evident from the data shown for 1994, 1995 and 1996 that there are fluctuations in the seroprevalence presented for CSWs. These fluctuations occur because of sampling. We have concluded that health center-based surveys are not representative of the CSW population and, thus are unreliable for estimating prevalence among CSWs. In 1997, we will initiate "street-based" surveys in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Comayagua in order to establish baseline prevalence among CSWs and to set realistic targets.</p>	Prenatal CSW	1992	---	2.8 16.3
	Prenatal CSW	1993	---	2.5 13.0
	Prenatal CSW	1994	---	4.0 12.1
	Prenatal CSW	1995	4.0 13.0	4.1 20.5
	Prenatal CSW	1996	4.0 13.0	2.0 11.0
	Prenatal CSW	1997	4.0 13.0	***
	Target Prenatal CSW	1998	4.0 13.0	***

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 3

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.1 Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services Including Family Planning Services				
Indicator: 3.1.a INCREASED CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE IN WOMEN 15 - 44 YEARS OF AGE, IN UNION				
Unit: Percent of Women of Reproductive Age (15-44), in Union, Using Family Planning Methods (Total, Modern Methods, Traditional Methods)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Epidemiology and Family Health Surveys (EFHS) 1987; 1991/1992; 1996; 2000	Baseline Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1987	---	41 33 8
<b>PERFORMANCE: MET (98%)</b> <b>MODERN METHODS: MET (105%)</b> <b>TRADITIONAL METHODS: EXCEEDED (133%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> We are very encouraged by the decline in use of less effective traditional methods of family planning and the concomitant rise in use of modern methods. We had earlier thought the best that could be achieved was to keep the use of traditional methods from growing further. However, active promotion of modern methods has been very effective, despite the frequent attempts of conservative, religious groups to erode these gains. However, contraceptive prevalence in rural areas is approximately 20 percentage points below urban levels, indicating a need to redouble efforts to focus family planning interventions in the rural sector.  <b>Note:</b> National data for 2000 will be collected in the 2000 EFHS. However, surrogate data will be collected in a mini-EFHS survey of nine health areas planned for 1998, which will provide an estimate for 1998.  The 1997 and 1998 targets have been revised based on the results of the 1996 EFHS.	Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1991	47 35 12	47 35 12
	Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1992	47 35 12	---
	Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1993	48 36 12	---
	Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1994	49 37 12	---
	Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1995	50 38 12	---
	Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1996	51 39 12	50 41 9
	Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1997	51 42 9	---
	Target Total Modern Meth. Traditional Meth.	1998	52 43 9	---

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 3

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.1 Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services Including Family Planning Services				
Indicator: 3.1.b INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WOMEN AGED 15-44 WHO GAVE BIRTH WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS WHO HAD A PRENATAL VISIT AT A HEALTH FACILITY DURING LAST PREGNANCY				
Unit: Percent of Women Who Made a Prenatal Visit to a Health Center		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Epidemiology and Family Health Surveys (EFHS) 1991/1992; 1996	Baseline	1991-1992	—	67.1
<b>PERFORMANCE: MET (99%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> The majority of births in Honduras occur in rural areas, where access to health care is limited. Therefore, meeting this goal is an important achievement for the Ministry of Health and other health service providers.  Data for 2000 will be collected in the 2000 EFHS.  The 1997 and 1998 targets have been revised based on the results of the 1996 EFHS.		1995	80.1	—
		1996	80.1	79.1
		1997	80.7	—
	Target	1998	82.3	—

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions				
Indicator: 3.2.a INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 2 - 3.99 MONTHS WHO WERE EXCLUSIVELY BREASTFED DURING THE PREVIOUS 24 HOURS				
Unit: Percent of Children 2 - 3.99 Months Exclusively Breastfed		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Epidemiology and Family Health Surveys (EFHS) 1987; 1991/1992; 1996	Baseline	1987	—	19.8
<b>PERFORMANCE: MET (94%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Exclusive breastfeeding in 1996 improved by 27% over the 1991/92 figure, as measured by the EFHS series.  The 1997 and 1998 targets have been revised based on the results of the 1996 EFHS.		1991-1992	25.0	23.2
		1995	30.0	—
		1996	31.5	29.5
		1997	30.0	—
	Target	1998	31.0	—

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 3

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions				
Indicator: 3.2.b MAINTAINED COVERAGE OF MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO 90 PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE VACCINATED FOR SELECTED DISEASES: DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS, TETANUS (DPT), MEASLES, POLIO, AND TUBERCULOSIS				
Unit: Percent Vaccinated		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Health Annual Reports D= Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT) M= Measles P= Polio T= Tuberculosis	Baseline DPT Measles Polio Tuberculosis (BCG)	1990	-----	D= 84 M= 90 P= 87 T= 71
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> We consider that the <math>\geq 90\%</math> level is a realistic target that the MOH can maintain as it makes the transition to greater self-reliance. In 1996, the MOH supported approximately 80% of the vaccination program with its own resources, with reduced support from USAID and other donors, such as UNICEF, the Spanish Cooperation, and PAHO. Maintaining immunization coverage in general will also be a key measure of sustaining the health system, as USAID reduces its support.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET</b> DPT: MET (106%) POLIO: MET (106%) TUBERCULOSIS: MET (106%) MEASLES: MET (101%)</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> The vaccination coverage of DPT, Polio, Measles and BCG has been maintained at or near 95% over the past four years, a testimony to the commitment of the MOH to achieving results from this program. This high achievement has made Honduras the best performer in immunization coverage in Latin America per PAHO. A shortage of measles vaccine in September 1995 resulted in lower coverage of this vaccine in 1995. However, the MOH has taken steps to correct the deficiency, as seen in the upward improvement in measles coverage in 1996.</p>		1993	D= 92 M= 95 P= 92 T= 92	D= 94 M= 94 P= 95 T= 95
		1994	D= 93 M= 95 P= 93 T= 93	D= 94 M= 95 P= 96 T= 95
		1995	D= 95 M= 95 P= 95 T= 95	D= 95 M= 90 P= 95 T= 95
		1996	D= $\geq 90$ M= $\geq 90$ P= $\geq 90$ T= $\geq 90$	D=95 M=91 P=95 T=95
		1997	D= $\geq 90$ M= $\geq 90$ P= $\geq 90$ T= $\geq 90$	***
	Target	1998	D= $\geq 90$ M= $\geq 90$ P= $\geq 90$ T= $\geq 90$	***

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 3

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions				
Indicator: 3.2.c MAINTAINED COVERAGE OF MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO 90 PERCENT OF WOMEN AGED 12 - 49 VACCINATED WITH A SECOND DOSE OF TETANUS TOXOID WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS				
Unit: Percent Vaccinated		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Health (MOH) Annual Reports	Baseline	1990	—	25
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The coverage rates are based on the cumulative number of second doses of Tetanus Toxoid. We consider that $\geq 90\%$ coverage is a realistic maintenance level for the MOH as it makes the transition to greater self-reliance. Maintaining immunization coverage in general will also be a key measure of sustaining the health system as USAID reduces its support.  <b>PERFORMANCE: MET (108%)</b>		1993	80	85
		1994	85	87
		1995	90	93
		1996	$\geq 90$	97
		1997	$\geq 90$	***
	Target	1998	$\geq 90$	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions				
Indicator: 3.2.d REDUCED CHOLERA FATALITY RATE				
Unit: Percent of Reported Cholera Cases that Are Fatal		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Health (MOH) Annual Reports	Baseline	1992	Less than 1	4.2
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator will be dropped in 1997 as our special efforts to reduce cholera with assistance from LAC regional funds ended in FY 1996.  <b>PERFORMANCE: FELL SHORT (50%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> In 1995, 4,717 cases of cholera were reported, of which 77 died, giving a fatality rate of 1.6. In 1996, only 705 cases were reported, of which only 14 died, giving a fatality rate of 1.98. Thus, the numbers of reported cases (denominator) and fatalities (numerator) have dropped dramatically over those reported for 1995. The cholera case fatality rate at about 2 has varied little since 1994, but is less than half the 1992 baseline rate of 4.2. It appears that we have reached a maintenance level, and it will be difficult to lower the case fatality rate below 2. Thus, 2 is a more realistic target.		1993	Less than 1	2.6
		1994	Less than 1	2.0
		1995	Less than 1	1.6
	Target	1996	Less than 1	1.98

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 3

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions				
Indicator: 3.2.e REDUCED PERCENTAGE OF OUTPATIENT VISITS TO HEALTH CENTERS BY CHILDREN UNDER FIVE DUE TO DIARRHEA				
Unit: Percent of Total Outpatient Visits to Health Centers of Children Under Five Due to Diarrhea		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Health (MOH) Annual Reports	Baseline	1990	—	17.5
<b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED (143%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> The target was greatly exceeded probably due to: 1) continued health education campaign related to cholera; 2) more home treatment of diarrhea with ORS; and 3) increased coverage of the rural population with potable water and sanitation systems. We will continue monitoring activities to ensure that the targeted percentage is maintained.  The figure presented for 1995 is an updated figure. According to further analysis by the Ministry of Health of their statistics, the percent of total outpatient visits of children under five due to diarrhea was 6.0 percent rather than the 9.9 percent reported in the previous R4.		1993	14.0	12.7
		1994	13.5	13.7
		1995	13.0	6.0
		1996	10 or less	7.0
		1997	10 or less	***
	Target	1998	10 or less	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions				
Indicator: 3.2.f INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE WITH DIARRHEA IN LAST 15 DAYS TREATED WITH ORS				
Unit: Percent Children Under Five With Diarrhea in the Last 15 Days Who Were Treated With ORS		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Epidemiology and Family Health Surveys (EFHS) 1987, 1991/1992; 1996	Baseline	1987	---	23.6
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> For reasons related to measurement, this indicator was changed to read "in the last 15 days" rather than "in the last 3 days." Thus, the baseline data for 1987 and the actual data for 1991-1992 were changed accordingly. The targets for 1994-1998 were also changed.  <b>PERFORMANCE: MET (96%)</b>		1991-1992	29.5	31.7
		1994	30.0	—
		1995	30.5	—
		1996	31.0	29.9
		1997	31.5	—
	Target	1998	32.0	—

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 3

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Interventions				
Indicator: 3.2.g INCREASED NUMBER OF RURAL RESIDENTS BENEFITTING FROM USAID-SUPPORTED WATER AND SANITATION SYSTEMS				
Unit: Rural Population Served With Water and Sanitation (Cumulative)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Health Sector II Project (HSII/522-0216)	Baseline	1988	---	335,000
<b>PERFORMANCE: MET (101%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator will be dropped in 1998. Construction of water and sanitation systems under the Health Sector II Project will be completed in FY 1997. From FY 1998 onwards, the Mission will monitor percent of water systems maintained (see next indicator).  This success is due primarily to the continued efficiencies introduced into the project that have enabled the water and sanitation agency (SANAA) to produce more water systems with less financial resources. In addition, SANAA has tapped into other sources of funding such as the Government of Honduras and some PVOs.		1990	395,800	370,940
		1991	431,000	406,806
		1992	466,200	471,828
		1993	501,400	516,535
		1994	536,600	588,654
		1995	547,000	746,000
		1996	796,000	802,515
	Target	1997	820,000	***



Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.2 Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Intervention				
Indicator: 3.2.h INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WATER SYSTEMS OPERATING AT THE "A" LEVEL				
Unit: Percentage of Rural Water System Operating at the "A" level		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: SANAA Operation and Maintenance Technicians (TOMs) data	Baseline	1996	---	6.5
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Maintenance activities will be carried out by the TOMs (Operation and Maintenance Technicians) with SANAA financial resources. The TOMs collected the baseline data and have worked with USAID to set the targets.  <b>PERFORMANCE: N/A - BASELINE DATA</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> A rural water system functioning at the "A" level is a challenging target as it is defined as having all of the following characteristics: a) water is disinfected, b) there is a water board that meets periodically (at least every three months), c) there is a water fee that is paid by users, d) there is a maintenance employee, and e) water is available from the system on a daily basis.		1997	21.4	***
		1998	32.5	***
	Target	1999	43.4	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.3 Increased Use of STI/AIDS Prevention Practices				
Indicator: 3.3.a INCREASED TOTAL NUMBER OF CONDOMS DISTRIBUTED (SOLD AND HANDED OUT)				
Unit: Thousands of Condoms		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Health (MOH), Private Sector Population Program II and III (522-0369 and 522-0389), and Mission Procurement/Distribution Records	Baseline	1990	---	2,600
<b>PERFORMANCE: MET (101%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator will be dropped in 1997. Last year three other indicators were proposed to replace this one as a measure of our STI/HIV prevention activities. However, due to methodological reasons, it has been decided not to use those indicators proposed in 1996. Instead alternative indicators are proposed in the Mission's strategy which we deem more feasible to measure and more reliable.  The 1996 targets were met due to public and private promotion activities for STI/AIDS prevention.		1991	3,982	3,176
		1992	3,524	5,150
		1993	5,500	5,400
		1994	5,700	5,700
		1995	6,000	7,000
	Target	1996	7,200	7,300

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 3

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.3 Increased Use of STI/AIDS Prevention Practices				
Indicator: 3.3.b INCREASED RATE OF REPORTED CONDOM USE IN THE MOST RECENT SEXUAL INTERCOURSE OF RISK IN TARGET POPULATION				
Unit: Percentage calculated by dividing the number of people aged 15-49 reporting the use of a condom during the most recent act of sexual intercourse of risk by total number of people aged 15-49 who report sexual intercourse of risk in the last 12 months		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Annual Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior and Practice Studies (AIDSCAP 1995/1996)	Baseline CSW CSW Client Garifuna Male Female PWP Male Female MWM	1996	---	87 65 69 28 37 25 80
<b>PERFORMANCE: N/A - BASELINE DATA</b>  CSW: Commercial Sex Worker Garifuna: Ethnic group of African heritage PWP: People in the Work Place (maquilas, factories) MWM: Men who have sex with men  <b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator was proposed last year. However, for methodological reasons, this indicator is being dropped in 1997. The baseline data for this indicator were collected in a series of KAP surveys, which were conducted in 1995/96. All were based on convenience samples and the sample sizes were very small. Thus, sampling is strongly biased and populations poorly defined, making interpretation of results extremely difficult. If the surveys were to be repeated, it is likely that changes would be due to sampling and response bias rather than real changes in behavior of the target population.  Beginning in 1997 three new indicators which will measure gender-specific rates of reported condom use in regular and "casual" relationships will be introduced. Baseline data will come from the 1996 EFHS. See the strategy for descriptions of these three new indicators and targets.	CSW CSW Client Garifuna Male Female PWP Male Female MWM	1997	89 70 75 35 40 28 85	---
	Target CSW CSW Client Garifuna Male Female PWP Male Female MWM	1998	92 75 80 40 43 31 90	---

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.3 Increased Use of STI/AIDS Prevention Practices				
Indicator: 3.3.c DECREASED RATE OF REPORTED NON-REGULAR SEX PARTNERS IN TARGET POPULATION				
Unit: Percentage calculated by dividing the number of people aged 15-49 having at least one sex partner other than their regular sex partner(s) in the last 12 months by total number of people aged 15 - 49 who report having been sexually active in the last 12 months		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Annual Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior and Practice Studies (AIDSCAP 1995/1996)	Baseline	1996	---	---
	CSW			---
	CSW Client			76
	Garifuna Male			40
	Female			12
	PWP Male			45
	Female			30
	MWM			75
<b>PERFORMANCE: N/A - BASELINE DATA</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> CSW: Commercial Sex Worker Garifuna: Ethnic group of African heritage PWP: People in the Work Place (maquilas, factories) MWM: Men who have sex with men  This indicator was proposed last year. However, for methodological reasons, this indicator is being dropped. The baseline data for this indicator were collected in a series of KAP surveys, which were conducted early 1996. All were based on convenience samples and the sample sizes were very small. Thus, sampling is strongly biased and populations poorly defined, making interpretation of results extremely difficult. If the surveys were to be repeated, it is likely that changes will be due to sampling and response bias rather than real changes in behavior of the target population.	CSW	1997	---	---
	CSW Client		73	
	Garifuna Male		37	
	Female		10	
	PWP Male		43	
	Female		29	
	MWM		72	
	Target	1998	---	---
	CSW		---	
	CSW Client		70	
	Garifuna Male		35	
	Female		9	
	PWP Male		41	
	Female		28	
	MWM		70	

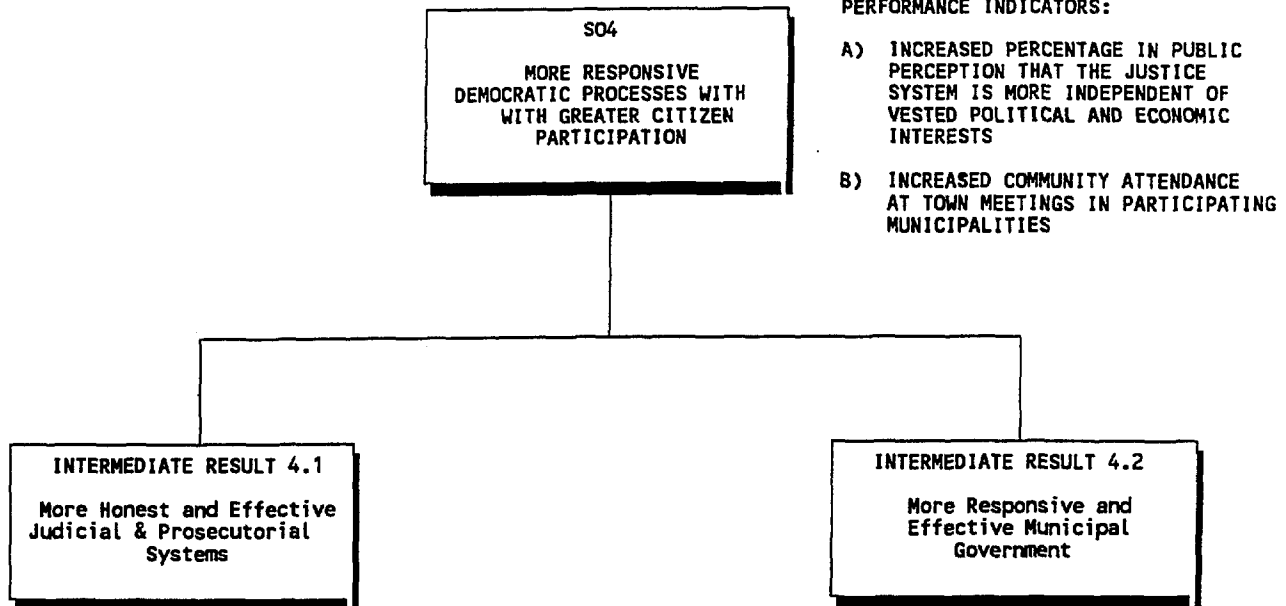
Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.3 Increased Use of STI/AIDS Prevention Practices				
Indicator: 3.3.d (old) INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS PRESENTING WITH STI IN HEALTH FACILITIES ASSESSED AND TREATED APPROPRIATELY PER NATIONAL STANDARDS				
Unit: Percentage calculated by dividing the number of individuals presenting with STI in health facilities assessed and treated appropriately per national standards by number of individuals presenting with STI in health facilities		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: G/PHN/HN AIDS Technical Assistance Contractor Facility Surveys	Baseline	1992	---	21.0
<b>PERFORMANCE: N/A - This indicator is being dropped in 1997.</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> No 1996 data are available for this indicator, which will be dropped in 1997. It will be replaced by a new indicator and targets as described below.		1996	30.0	---
		1997	40.0	---
	Target	1998	60.0	---

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.3 Increased Use of STI/AIDS Prevention Practices				
Indicator: 3.3.d (new) INCREASED NUMBER OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH HOSPITALS AND CLINICS WITH PHYSICIANS (CESAMO) AND SOCIAL SECURITY (IHSS) HOSPITALS AND CLINICS, IN THE USAID ASSISTED HEALTH REGIONS, ASSESSING AND TREATING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI) SYNDROMICALLY				
Unit: Total number of eligible hospitals and clinics in USAID target areas assessing and treating STIs syndromically		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Health (MOH) and IHSS Annual Reports	Baseline	1996	---	4.0
<b>PERFORMANCE: N/A</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Syndromic treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI) relies totally on symptoms of the patient instead of on lab diagnosis.		1997	64	***
		1998	139	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.4 Improved Household Food Security				
Indicator: 3.4.a IMPROVED CALORIC ADEQUACY IN TARGET HOUSEHOLDS				
Unit: Caloric adequacy as a percentage calculated by dividing the daily caloric consumption of the household by the daily caloric requirements of the household and then averaging the caloric adequacy of all target households		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CARE Honduras baseline (1996) and final (2000) surveys	Baseline	1996	---	78.3
<b>PERFORMANCE: N/A - BASELINE DATA</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Baseline data for this indicator were collected in 1996. Targets were set based on the results of the baseline survey and were established by CARE with assistance from the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Project (IMPACT, 936-5110). The severity of the situation at baseline confirms the appropriateness of CARE's targeting of the food security program in the poorest areas of Honduras and the challenge we will face in achieving these targets.		1997	79.0	---
		1998	81.0	---
		1999	84.0	---
	Target	2000	86.0	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.3 Improved Family Health				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT NO. 3.4 Improved Household Food Security				
Indicator: 3.4.b REDUCED PERCENTAGE OF INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS IN TARGET AREAS				
Unit: Percent of target households that have insufficient income to purchase the households' basic food needs to satisfy energy requirements		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CARE Honduras baseline (1996) and final (2000) surveys	Baseline	1996	---	78.6
<b>PERFORMANCE: N/A - BASELINE DATA</b>  <b>Comments:</b> Baseline data for this indicator were collected in 1996. Targets were set based on the results of the baseline survey and were established by CARE with assistance from the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Project (IMPACT, 936-5110). The intention is to achieve a 20% indigent reduction by the end of the currently approved project in 2000. The severity of the situation at baseline confirms the appropriateness of CARE's targeting of the food security program in the poorest areas of Honduras and the challenge we will face in achieving these targets.		1997	76.0	---
		1998	73.0	---
		1999	68.0	---
	Target	2000	63.0	***

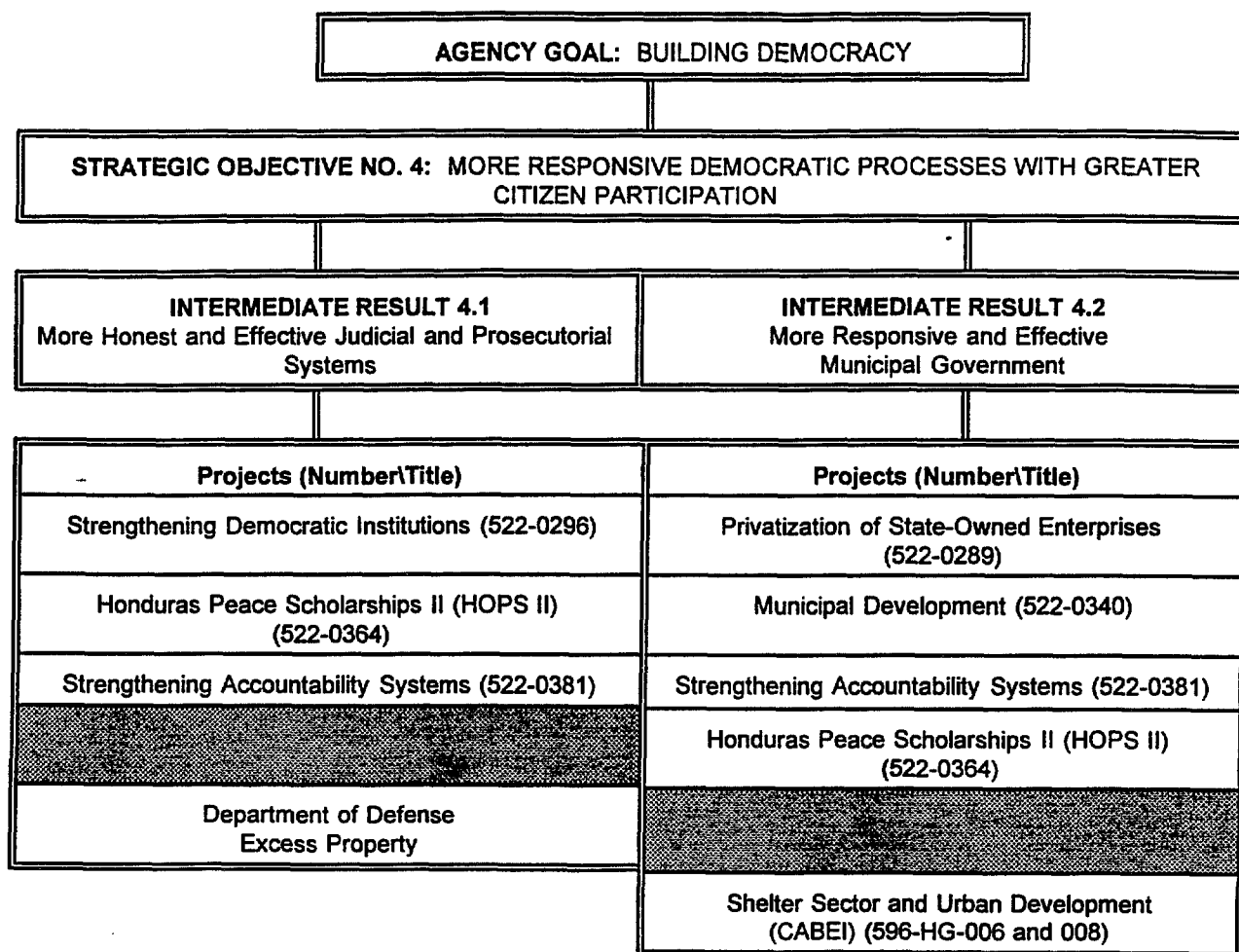
## S04 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



### PROGRAM INDICATORS

- a) Increased Number of Cases Prosecuted by the Public Ministry on:
  - 1. Corruption;
  - 2. Crimes Against Women and Ethnic Minorities;
  - 3. Environmental Liability and
  - 4. Others
- b) Increased Number of the Above Mentioned Public Ministry Cases Adjudicated by the Courts
- c) Increased Number of Court Officers Investigated by the Court's Inspector General of Tribunal's Office and Sanctioned by the Court
- d) Increased Number of Court Officers Prosecuted by the Public Ministry
- a) Increased Proportion of Municipal Budgets Going to Capital Projects
- b) Increased Coverage/Provision of Public Services (Water, Sewerage, Refuse Collection) by Municipalities

TABLE 1



## **E. SO4 RESULTS NARRATIVE: DEMOCRACY**

**Summary.** Activities under SO4 continued to make excellent progress. In only its third year of operation, the Public Ministry (PM) continued its leadership role in strengthening the Rule of Law in Honduras. Despite interruptions caused by focused institution building efforts, the overall caseload of the PM remained high, and the number of corruption cases prosecuted nearly doubled over the previous year. Corruption cases and cases against women and ethnic minorities significantly exceeded the targets set. Prosecution of high level cases against previously untouchable defendants continued to raise the expectations of Hondurans that their justice system is in the process of making a quantum leap forward. The Ministry also continued its public awareness campaigns, greatly improving access to the system for common citizens, and giving them the courage to come forward.

Participating municipalities continued to make significant progress towards more responsive and effective municipal government, as did our principal NGO partners, the Honduran Association of Municipalities (AMHON), the Municipal Development Foundation (FUNDEMUN) and the Central American Technological University (UNITEC). Capital investment in basic infrastructure projects increased (from 43.7% of municipal budgets in 1995 to 46.0% in 1996). More citizens participated in the decision making process at the local level through open town meetings (from an average of 166 in 1995 to 180 in 1996). The service coverage for all three of the most basic of services (water, sewage and garbage collection) continued to grow in spite of significant population growth (from 29% in 1995 to 30% in 1996). **End Summary.**

During the past year the Public Ministry (PM) undertook a number of efforts designed to strengthen its capacity as an institution. A new medical forensic lab was opened in San Pedro Sula, and the forensic lab in Tegucigalpa continued to expand and upgrade. The number of prosecutors was increased by 65, from 183 to 248. Training was carried out in the new Criminal Procedure Code (for both prosecutors and private attorneys) and in complex substantive areas such as environmental prosecutions; in case-tracking and caseload management; and in inter-institutional cooperation. Specialists and auditors were hired, vastly improving the PM's capability to prosecute complex financial crimes.

The Court also had a strong performance in project-related activities over the past year. Although its overall adjudication rate remains quite low, it improved markedly over last year. The number of adjudications of special prosecutions increased to 49, compared to 8 for the previous year. Adjudications of common crimes climbed from 250 to 3,340. In part this is attributable to the focused attention of an implementing group established by the court, whose job was to analyze reasons for delays, provide training, and oversee compliance with time limits. Compliance with the merit selection requirements of the Judicial Career Law remained good, at 85% for judges above the justice of peace level, and 96% for public defenders. The Inspector General's Office continued to expand its scope, increasing regional offices from 3 to 6, and inspectors from 7 to 19. The IG investigated 415 complaints against judicial personnel, which resulted in 65 being sanctioned by the court.

Within the municipal development program, AMHON remained at the forefront of the national political scene, defending municipal autonomy and the decentralization process against attempted reforms/setbacks to the municipal law and efforts to block the decentralization of services and resources to municipal governments. FUNDEMUN continued to provide technical



assistance to the participating municipalities while increasing its donor base and level of activities through important projects from the GOH and the IDB, in addition to expanding its services in the Central American region. UNITEC significantly surpassed its goals in providing short-term training in municipal administration and legislation to municipal authorities and community members from 189 municipalities throughout Honduras.

Significantly, mayors and city council members took more of a leadership role in the project this past year, taking on a greater degree of responsibility for the project's direction and progress in their municipalities. This was most clearly evident in the last MDP mayor's conference which was largely conducted by panels of mayors and city council members for the first time since the project's inception.

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 More Responsive Democratic Processes With Greater Citizen Participation				
Indicator: 4.A INCREASED PERCENTAGE IN PUBLIC PERCEPTION THAT THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS MORE INDEPENDENT OF VESTED POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS				
Unit: Percent Favorable Respondents: Total, Female, Male		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CID/Gallup Polls	Baseline Total Female Male	1994	15	16
<b>PERFORMANCE: FELL SHORT (48.5%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> The Mission's democracy strategy has remained focused on strengthening the institutional side of the justice system (Judiciary and Public Ministry), as well as selected civil advocacy organizations. Although we have continued to use the public's perception of the justice system as the measure of success, public perception is influenced by a number of factors that do not reflect objective changes in the system, and we no longer believe that it gives us a reliable indication of success. We will, therefore, not be using this indicator beyond 1997.  In 1995 polls, respondents were asked to rate the Judiciary as "more", "less", or "equal" in corruption to that under the previous government. With the establishment of a separate Public Ministry in 1995-96, we determined that the question needed to be phrased more broadly to capture the same concept. Thus, in the mid-1996 poll, respondents were asked whether they thought "Honduran justice" had improved, remained the same, or worsened in comparison to the previous five years. Only 19.4% responded that it had improved, a 5.6% drop from the year before. However, there was a slight increase in confidence (2.3%) for those with higher education.  The overall decline in public confidence in the justice system may be attributable to the fact that high-profile cases of abuse of authority and corruption remain pending without resolution. Previously, these cases would never have been prosecuted or have gone to trial, demonstrating, in fact, that significant progress has been made in the past few years. However, when cases were not prosecuted, the actions of the justice system were not particularly visible to the general public. Now that high-profile cases are being prosecuted, the justice system is extremely visible. Not surprisingly, these cases have not been resolved quickly, and it's this impression of a lack of resolution that is left in the public mind. In 1997, revised targets reflect this trend.  More detailed questions in the late 1996 poll reveal that the public is able to discern the reasons that impunity remains a problem. Nearly 50% judged these high-profile cases to be "a waste of time" primarily because the rich enjoy legislative immunity (including congressmen). Other reasons cited less frequently were incompetence and politization of the courts, insufficient evidence, and ill-prepared accusations.	Total Female Male	1995	25 25 25	26 21.2 31.0
	Primary 1-6 Secondary 9-12 Superior Univ.			21.7 34.3 43.5
	Total Female Male	1996	40 40 40	19.4 13.8 25.0
	Primary 1-6 Secondary 9-12 Superior Univ.			15.0 25.3 45.8
	Target Total Female Male	1997	50 50 50	***
	Primary 1-6 Secondary 9-12 Superior Univ.			

Honduras						
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 More Responsive Democratic Processes With Greater Citizen Participation						
Indicator: 4.B INCREASED COMMUNITY ATTENDANCE AT TOWN MEETINGS IN PARTICIPATING MUNICIPALITIES						
Unit: Average Number of Attendants per Town Meeting in Participating Municipalities, Total, Female, Male		Year	Planned		Actual	
Source: Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Data, Official Minutes of Town Meetings	Baseline Total Female Male	1990	---		0	
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> As noted in last year's R4, the project is now assisting several smaller municipalities and has separate indicator targets for these new participating municipalities. The "A" category municipalities represent the medium and large municipalities that have been participating, and the "B" category municipalities represent the smaller, recently participating municipalities.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (100%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Initially, more women than men participated in town meetings, due to women's greater interest in public services. Since community training activities have increased and the perceived importance of these meetings as decision-making fora have also increased, there has been more male participation. The project has a training component for municipal authorities on gender issues which promotes more widespread female participation. Two participating municipalities have held open town meetings exclusively for women to try and elicit their input into municipal matters; both of these meetings were attended by more participants than the average town meeting. One participating municipality has established a special office to deal with women's issues.</p> <p>Participating mayors recognize the need to elicit more participation from women in municipal government. An important element of the Mission's strategy (1998-2003) will be to implement more effective strategies to increase women's participation, both in meetings as community members, but more importantly as decision makers and authorities within local government.</p> <p>We will continue to look at ways to increase citizen participation in the local decision making process by working with municipal governments AND directly with community members. FUNDEMUN is training community members in effective and constructive ways to participate in local government.</p>	Total Female Male	1991	---		20 15 5	
	Total Female Male	1992	50 40 10		110 75 35	
	Total Female Male	1993	120 75 45		116 74 42	
	Total Female Male	1994	140 85 55		144 96 84	
	Total Female Male	1995	160 100 60		166 64 97	
	Baseline Total for "B" Female Male	1996	180 (A) 90 90		180 (A) 75 105	
	Target Total Female Male	1997	200 (A) 100 100		125 (B) 62 63	
			***		***	

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.1: More Honest and Effective Judicial and Prosecutorial Systems				
Indicator: 4.1.a. INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES PROSECUTED BY THE PUBLIC MINISTRY ON CORRUPTION, CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND ETHNIC MINORITIES, ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY AND OTHERS				
Unit: Number of Cases Prosecuted by the Public Ministry (PM)		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI/522-0296), Court, and Attorney General's Office Records	BaselineCases On: Corrupt. Women/Min. Environ. Others	1994	--- --- --- ---	26 23 19 207
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> <b>Legend:</b> <b>Types of cases nationally:</b> Corrupt.      = Corruption Women/Min.      = Crimes against women and ethnic minorities Environ.      = Environmental liability Other SP      = All other cases handled by special prosecutors (SP), including constitutional rights, protection of children and handicapped, human rights, consumers and historical/archaeological sites Other Prosec.      = All other criminal cases managed by prosecutors assigned to Court's of first and second instance (i.e. non-SP cases)*  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> CORRUPT: EXCEEDED (340%)      WOMEN/MIN: EXCEEDED (135%) ENVIRON: FELL SHORT (80%)      OTHER SP: FELL SHORT (39%) OTHER PROSEC: FELL SHORT (42%)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Despite the fact that the 1996 data show an overall decrease in cases prosecuted as compared to 1995, we continue to be highly satisfied with the strong performance shown by the Public Ministry in only its third year of operation. While the PM focused on expansion and upgrading staff during 1996 it also continued to prosecute a large number of cases. Corruption cases prosecuted nearly doubled over the previous year. For example, prosecution of the cases involving women and ethnic minorities also significantly exceeded set targets. Most importantly, the Public Ministry has established itself as a very visible and positive force.  We attribute the decline to the unreliability of our data rather than to any real shortcoming in performance. The PM concluded that caseload could not have declined, but that the 1995 data were unreliable because there were no real controls in place on the number of cases reported by each prosecutor, and statistical and management systems were just beginning to be put in place. Furthermore, it is very difficult to establish a very realistic target for the prosecution of special cases, and baseline data were minimal. Finally, allocation of data between special and all other prosecutions is unreliable because cases that could be included in the special categories may sometimes be prosecuted by the general prosecutors. Therefore, planned targets for 1997 have been adjusted taking into account actual data for 1996.	Cases on: Corrupt. Women/Min. Environ. Other SP. Other Prosec.*	1995	35 80 20 300 ---	73 453 59 317 11,098
	Cases on: Corrupt. Women/Min. Environ. Other SP. Other Prosec.	1996	40 160 30 400 15,000	136 216 24 157 6,368
	Target Cases on: Corrupt. Women/Min. Environ. Other SP. Other Prosec.	1997	50 240 30 200 9,000	***

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 4

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.1: More Honest and Effective Judicial and Prosecutorial Systems				
Indicator: 4.1.b. INCREASED NUMBER OF PUBLIC MINISTRY CASES AS DESCRIBED IN 4.1.a. ABOVE ADJUDICATED* BY THE COURT				
Unit: Increased Number of Cases Successfully Adjudicated		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI/522-0296), Public Ministry (PM) and Court Records	Baseline Cases on: Corrupt. Women/Min. Environ. Other SP. Other prosec.	1995	12 25 8 101 —	0 4 0 4 250
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> <u>Legend:</u> See previous indicator (4.1.a)  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> CORRUPT.: FELL SHORT (29%)    WOMEN/MIN.: FELL SHORT (36%) ENVIRON.: FELL SHORT (0)    OTHER SP: FELL SHORT (24%) OTHER PROSEC.: EXCEEDED (over 1,000%)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator is meant to measure the Court's effectiveness in handling cases presented by the Public Ministry. The 1995 data reflect a very low rate of adjudication by the Courts of Public Ministry special prosecutor cases, which frequently involve accusations against powerful political and economic interests who are very skilled in forestalling adjudication. Although the numbers for these cases still remain relatively low in 1996, there was nevertheless a notable increase, from 8 special prosecutor cases adjudicated in 1995 to 49 cases in 1996, signifying a marked improvement.  Although all performance categories except "other prosecutors" fell short of the set targets, we consider this to be mainly attributable to not having realistic targets, as baseline data was unreliable or unavailable. Therefore, projections for 1997 have been revised.  The number of adjudications in the "other prosecutors" category showed a substantial increase, from 250 cases adjudicated in 1995 to 3,340 cases in 1996, which reflects the Court's efforts to address the massive influx of new cases presented by the Public Ministry. This upsurge is the result of the following actions taken by the Supreme Court: a) new guidance on criminal case handling (the "auto acordado"), b) a general judicial efficiency and performance evaluation mandated in August 1996, which includes disciplinary action for poor performance, and c) the creation in April 1996 of an implementing unit (the "Grupo Ejecutor") which has also conducted evaluations in the highest volume criminal courts regarding compliance with the "auto acordado", expediting criminal cases, and compliance with legal timeframes. Another factor that contributed to the increase in cases being resolved is the increase in prosecutors and judges being assigned to tribunals throughout the country.  * Cases resolved in lower-level and appeals courts. Also includes dismissals.	Cases on: Corrupt. Women/Min. Environ. Other SP. Other prosec.	1996	24 50 8 101 300	7 18 0 24 3,340
	Target Cases on: Corrupt. Women/Min. Environ. Other SP. Other prosec.	1997	12 25 5 30 3,500 :	***     :

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.1: More Honest and Effective Judicial and Prosecutorial Systems				
Indicator: 4.1.c INCREASED NUMBER OF COURT OFFICERS INVESTIGATED BY THE COURT'S INSPECTOR GENERAL OF TRIBUNAL'S OFFICE AND SANCTIONED BY THE COURT				
Unit: Number of Court Officers Investigated and Sanctioned		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI/522-0296) and Court Records	Baseline Complaints Comp. Inv. Comp. Sanct.	1994	200 150 12	319 258 46
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> <b>Legend:</b> Complaints = Official corruption complaints received by the Court Comp. Inv. = Complaints investigated by the Court Inspector General Comp. Sanct. = Complaints sanctioned  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> COMPLAINTS: FELL SHORT (83%)      COMP. INV.: MET (92%) COMP. SANCT.: EXCEEDED (203%)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Support for the Court's Inspector General Office (IG) remains key in our efforts to assist the Court in combatting corruption. Responding positively to new authority and independence granted to that office in 1995 by the Supreme Court, inspectors made an extraordinary effort that year to respond to the increasing inflow of public complaints against judicial officials and employees. In 1996, the IG nearly tripled its professional workforce, doubled its number of offices nationwide, and underwent a major jurisdictional and administrative reorganization. This rapid expansion, as well as institution building efforts that have included upgrading of the procedures applied for IG inspections and investigations, on-the-job-training of new inspectors by senior inspectors, and receipt of outside technical assistance, may have slowed down the intensity of the IG work in the short run. While results for 1996 were similar to those in 1995, "complaints received" and "complaints investigated", came up short of their targets. Noteworthy, however, "complaints sanctioned", again exceeded the planned number by more than 100%. This most positive outcome may be the result of more professional development of IG cases and better presentation of evidence, areas in which technical assistance and training have focused consistently. Complaints sanctioned include the following Court personnel actions: dismissals, 25; fines, 6; transfers, 9; suspensions, 5; and, early retirements, 2.  Over time the indicator data will likely flatten out, as judicial officials and employees to engage in fewer irregularities and malfeasance, given a more watchful Court IG, thus planned targets for 1997 have been adjusted slightly.	Complaints Comp. Inv. Comp. Sanct.	1995	250 188 25	469 401 64
	Complaints Comp. Inv. Comp. Sanct.	1996	550 450 32	456 415 65
	Target Complaints Comp. Inv. Comp. Sanct.	1997	450 415 65	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.1: More Honest and Effective Judicial and Prosecutorial Systems				
Indicator: 4.1.d INCREASED NUMBER OF COURT OFFICERS PROSECUTED BY THE PUBLIC MINISTRY				
Unit: Increased Number of Cases Prosecuted		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI/522-0296) and Court IG and Public Ministry Records	Baseline      Total Referred by IG Referred by others	1994	10 10 0	37 31 6
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator assesses the level of cooperation between both the Court Inspector General of Tribunals Office and the public at large and the Public Ministry in overall investigation, referral and prosecution of alleged cases of judicial malfeasance and corruption.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (90%)</b>  <b>IG: FELL SHORT (31%)</b>  <b>OTHERS: EXCEEDED (185%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> The 54 cases of judicial misconduct referred to the Public Ministry for criminal prosecution in 1996 represent a sustained and very satisfactory effort by the Court IG and the public to attack judicial malfeasance and corruption, and a significant improvement over last year's performance. However, three factors kept the IG from meeting its target. (1) By the account of some Court officials and legal practitioners, judges are being more careful in their judicial activities as a result of an enhanced IG presence and coverage nationwide; therefore, there is a perceived decline in irregularities in the judicial process (a positive outcome). (2) Court IG cooperation with special PM prosecutors investigating judicial corruption was initially limited as the Court was slow in both granting sufficient authority and operational independence to IG inspectors and in accepting a direct bilateral relationship between the IG and the Public Ministry. While coordination between the IG and the PM has improved, it should become more dynamic with the signing of an IG-PM interinstitutional cooperation agreement, which is expected to be signed shortly. (3) Indications are that IG case referrals are more rigorous in content, which reduces the numbers, but enhances the Public Ministry's ability to prosecute. Revised targets for 1997 reflect these considerations. However, considering that indicators 4.1.a and 4.1.c already assess Public Ministry's prosecutorial performance and IG investigative function, this indicator will be dropped in 1998.</p>	Total Referred by IG Referred by others	1995	35 35 0	21 11 10
	Total Referred by IG Referred by others	1996	60 40 20	54 17 37
	Target      Total Referred by IG Referred by others	1997	60 20 40 :	***

Honduras				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 More Responsive Democratic Processes With Greater Citizen Participation				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.2: More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government				
Indicator: 4.2.a INCREASED PROPORTION OF MUNICIPAL BUDGETS GOING TO CAPITAL PROJECTS				
Unit: Average Percent of Municipal Budget for Capital Projects in Participating Municipalities		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Records	Baseline	1991	---	14.5
<p><b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> As noted in last year's R4, the project is now assisting several smaller municipalities and has separate indicator targets for these new participating municipalities. The "A" category municipalities represent the medium and large municipalities that have been participating and the "B" category municipalities represent the smaller, recently incorporated municipalities.</p> <p><b>PERFORMANCE: MET (92%)</b></p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b> In 1991 and 1992 technical assistance efforts were concentrated on organizing the planning and investment process in the participating municipalities. As a result, these municipalities substantially increased investment in municipal services from 1993 to 1996.</p> <p>To achieve progress in this indicator has required municipalities to undertake a complete overhaul of their operations, breaking with traditions of inefficient local government. Municipalities participating in the Municipal Development Project have drastically cut their operations outlays by reducing staff, privatizing commercial enterprises (markets, bus terminals) and relying increasingly on the private sector for the maintenance of vehicles, parks, cemeteries, etc. It will continue to be a challenge for municipal corporations to implement these changes that break with local tradition and culture.</p> <p>Progress has been slightly lower than originally anticipated due to three factors: 1.) legislation was passed that raised the threshold for property tax collection and this reduced local government revenue collection; 2.) other donor sources for project financing have been very limited; and 3.) a 1995 amendment to the Honduran labor law required that employers now pay 14 months of salaries (two additional months to be paid each year) which eroded funds that could have been used for capital projects in 1995. It is expected that any increases in this indicator will be very modest over the next period and it may be difficult to reach the target. 1997 is an election year and Honduran electoral law requires mayors running for re-election to resign six months before the end of their term and allows the political parties to name an interim mayor. The interim mayors rarely are from the local government and many times do not respect the fiscal policies and investment plans of their predecessors. The project will be working very closely with the municipal governments during this difficult transition period to try and insure continuity and fiscal responsibility.</p>		1992	16	13.7
		1993	30	31.3
		1994	40	32.4
		1995	45	43.7
	Baseline for "B"	1996 "A" * 1996 "B"	50	46 32
	Target	1997 "A" 1997 "B"	52 37	***

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 4



Honduras																
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4 More Responsive Democratic Processes With Greater Citizen Participation																
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.2: More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government																
Indicator: 4.2.b. INCREASED COVERAGE/PROVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES (WATER, SEWERAGE, REFUSE COLLECTION) BY MUNICIPALITIES																
Unit: Total Percentage of Urban Inhabitants Receiving all Three Services in Participating Municipalities		Year	Planned	Actual												
Source: Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Data	Baseline	1991	---	17.0												
<b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> As noted in last years R4, the project is now assisting several smaller municipalities and has separate indicator targets for these new participating municipalities. The "A" category municipalities represent the medium and large municipalities that have been participating and the "B" category municipalities represent the smaller, recently incorporated municipalities.  <b>PERFORMANCE: MET (102%)</b>  <b>COMMENTS:</b> To achieve progress in this indicator requires a substantial capital investment by local governments and international donors. It is estimated that each 1% increase in coverage (all three basic services) requires an investment of \$10 million. If local and donor resources continue to decline, it will become increasingly difficult to provide additional coverage of basic services. Population growth in these communities is high and this combined with migration into these same communities will make it difficult to keep total service coverage growing faster than the population.  It is important to note that USAID Housing Guarantee loan financing for capital projects is targeted at neighborhoods that are below the median income level. Most of the areas where basic service coverage deficits exist in participating municipalities are poor, urban areas that are now benefitting directly from the MDP's efforts to increase the coverage of water, sewage and refuse collection.  <u>Average coverage by service</u> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Water</td><td>Sewerage</td><td>Refuse collection</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>75</td><td>29.5</td><td>46</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>75</td><td>34</td><td>47</td></tr></table> Refuse collection and sewerage services are lagging behind water services which is keeping indicator progress low. MDP is making a concerted effort with participating municipalities to increase refuse collection and sewerage services and expects coverage to rise slightly by 1998.	Year	Water	Sewerage	Refuse collection	1995	75	29.5	46	1996	75	34	47		1992	20	18.5
	Year	Water	Sewerage	Refuse collection												
	1995	75	29.5	46												
	1996	75	34	47												
		1993	22	26.7												
		1994	24	28.8												
		1995	26	29.70												
Baseline for "B"	1996 "A" * 1996 "B"	28 ;	30 3													
Target	1997 "A" * 1997 "B"	30 8	*** ***													

TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE -- S.O. 4

### **III. STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT**

#### **A. OVERVIEW**

This R4 document reflects no significant substantive changes to the Management Contract approved in last year's R4. However, after approval of the Management Contract in April 1996 significant changes were made in the level of resources available for FY96; these changes are discussed in Section B below. Section C discusses the difficulties associated with the budgeting process during the last four years. Sections D and E discuss Mission experience with Reengineering and with the New Management System (NMS).

Our proposed Management Contract for next year's Program Week is contained in this R4. If our requested levels of resources are available, we are confident we can achieve the results and indicator targets indicated in Part II of this R4. This year, 1997, is a transition year between our current strategy and our new Strategic Plan for FY98-03. We expect next year's R4 to complete this transition by linking our current indicators and targets with those in the new Strategic Plan.

#### **B. BUDGET CHANGES IN THE 1996 MANAGEMENT CONTRACT**

The Mission's FY96 budget levels were changed dramatically after review of the R4 Management Contract in April 1996, more than half way through the fiscal year. On the positive side, the Mission got \$5M in PL 480 Title III resources which were not formally requested in the R4 on the explicit instructions of USAID/Washington. On the negative side, the DA level was cut from \$18.457M to \$16.619M. The total amount of this cut was no where near as disruptive to the program as the cuts in specific funding categories. The environment (SO2) budget was slashed from \$4.174M to \$0.500M. This 88% cut forced the SO2 team to spend enormous effort deciding which activities to terminate, searching for other possible sources of funding, maintaining NGO commitments while delaying the award of important grants for environmental protection, and generally being unable to give full attention to achieving development results. The democracy budget cut from \$1.629M to \$1.349M contributed to the delay of several important FY97 procurements. In contrast, budgets were increased in the categories where the pipelines were already generous, namely, basic education, population, child survival, and AIDS. As a result of the drastic budget changes in FY97, considerable Mission technical staff resources had to be diverted from achieving development results to seemingly endless budgeting exercises and program adjustments to accommodate the substantial cuts from minimum needs for economic growth, environment and democracy.

#### **C. MULTI-YEAR TREND OF DECLINING RESOURCE LEVELS**

In recent years the Mission has tried to implement its Management Contract with lower-than-expected funding levels. Severe budget cuts have made rational planning virtually impossible and have diverted staff attention from achievement of results. During the last four years (FY 1993-1996), USAID/Honduras actual obligations (from all spigots) were cut by 59% from the Action Plan levels, 54% from our Annual Budget Submission (ABS) planning figures, and 36% from our Congressional Presentation (CP) levels. The cuts for DA funding were 46% from Action Plan, 43% from ABS, and 38% from CP. In some sectors, the effect was more drastic. For

example in SO1 (Economic Growth), the average cuts over the four year period were 65% from the Action Plan and 68% from the ABS. These cuts forced the Mission to break seven commitments to the GOH, thus undermining our credibility with all our Honduran partners and adversely affecting our strategic planning process.

Since 1990, irrespective of obligation levels, the Mission has been delivering projectized goods and services at an average annual rate of \$36M per year (FY 1990-FY 1996, see table below). USAID assisted projects have also benefitted from sizeable expenditures of ESF and PL 480 Title III generated local currency. As a result of budget cuts, in recent years the Mission has reduced annual dollar expenditures of DA and projectized ESF from \$42M per year for FY 1990-93 to \$28M for FY 1994-6. During the last three years (FY93-96) net new obligations for development projects averaged \$13M per year, less than half the amount of project expenditures (\$28M/year)<sup>1</sup>. To fill this gap and maintain the pace of implementation, the Mission had to draw \$15M per year from its pipeline. Unfortunately, project pipelines no longer have excess funds.

A 15-month end of fiscal year pipeline is the minimum required by a USAID activity to cover adequately earmarks and contract/grant commitments sufficiently prior to expenditures to avoid momentum-losing disruptions due to lack of funds. During the fall, the Mission's partners submit their annual work plans for the following calendar year. To approve and fund these annual work plans, the Mission must have sufficient funds on October 1 to cover expenditures for the first quarter of the FY and annual work plans for the subsequent calendar year. Many activities require more than a fifteen month pipeline; for example, participant training must be fully funded up front. While long-term, institutional technical assistance contracts can operate with only a fifteen month pipeline, this requires incremental funding which is staff intensive and can diminish contractor performance and disrupt smooth implementation. Sufficient pipeline also is needed to cover situations such as slow government ability to meet Conditions Precedent, contractual problems, audit difficulties, and delays in closing and decommitting remaining funds from terminated Washington-based contracts.

At the end of FY96, the Mission's total pipeline was \$37M which was sufficient to cover the expected FY97 expenditures of \$26.0M. With expected FY97 net new obligations at the Mission of \$21.1M, the total pipeline at the end of FY97 is expected to be \$32.2M which will be less than the required fifteen-month pipeline of \$34.0M needed to cover the expected FY98 expenditures of \$27.2M. During FY 1998, the situation will get worse. If the full FY98 CP level of \$16.0M (excluding transfers to Global), is forthcoming, the end of FY98 pipeline will be only \$21.0M. This amount will be far less than the \$27.4M needed to cover the planned FY99 expenditures of \$21.9M. In summary, budget constraints will limit the ability of the Mission to achieve its targets in FY98 and FY99.

When USAID-generated local currency are brought into the analysis, the picture becomes considerably bleaker. Since 1990, an average of \$26M was spent each year in generated local currency (at current exchange rates at the time of expenditure) in support of the Mission's four SOs. Thus, since 1990, the Mission has been sustaining its program with average dollar and local currency expenditures of \$62M per year. With the phasing-out of ESF and PL 480 Title III, local currency generations and expenditures have declined dramatically and are expected to be

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<sup>1</sup> Excludes both the expenditures and the obligations associated with OYB transfers to Global.

only about \$5.5M in 1997 and \$3.3M in 1998. Given the dramatic reductions in dollar and local currency resources, it is impressive that the Mission has been able to continue achievement of its results targets in recent years. Unfortunately, without new sources of generated local currency and with declining dollar resources, achievement of target results will be very difficult in future years.

**Table 3. Pipeline Analysis**

Table: Net Project Obligation, Expenditures, and Year End Pipeline (In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Equivalent in Local Currency)						
<b>Legend</b> Net Project Obligations: Includes both DA and projectized ESF, but excludes OYB transfers. Expenditures: From table used in R4 budget analysis, excludes OYB transfers. From Pipeline: Equals Net Obligations minus Expenditures. Local Currency: From Mission local currency records.						
Year	Net. Proj. Oblig. (\$)	Expended (\$)	From Pipeline (\$)	FY end Pipeline (\$)	Local Currency Spent (\$)	Total Spent (\$)
1990	43.5	52.1	8.5	100.9	35.8	87.9
1991	35.7	43.8	8.1	92.9	30.7	74.5
1992	40.2	35.7	(4.6)	97.4	49.1	84.8
1993	23.6	38.3	14.7	82.7	31.1	69.4
1994	14.2	32.5	18.3	64.4	12.5	45.0
1995	11.7	27.5	15.8	48.7	11.0	38.5
1996	12.0	23.6	11.6	37.1	9.7	33.3
1997	21.1*	26.0*	4.9*	32.2*	5.5*	31.5*
1998	16.0*	27.2*	11.2*	21.0*	3.3*	30.5*

\* = estimated

Note: \$2.125M in FY96 POP carryover funds are included in FY97, not in FY96.

## **D. REENGINEERING**

USAID/Honduras continues to make significant progress in reengineering. Highlights of our accomplishments are listed below.

- Mission initiated implementation of the New Management System (NMS - See next section).
- Mission has revised and reclassified all FSN positions in order to reflect the vast changes in responsibilities under reengineering. Personnel experts hired by the Mission indicated that during such position reviews, usually 10% of the employees are recommended for an "upgrade," 10% for a "downgrade," and 80% for no change in grade. However, after intense study, they recommended that approximately 38% of those positions reviewed be "upgraded" and less than 8% "downgraded," thus reflecting the increased responsibilities assumed by our FSN employees under reengineering.<sup>1</sup>
- The Office of Contract Management (O/CM) staff is completely "cross-trained" in the procurement of commodities and services. These employees now provide a full range of services to their SO Teams, substantially improving the efficiency O/CM.
- The Controller's Office has been completely reengineered and fully "cross-trained"; financial analysts now perform accounting services and accountants contribute to financial reviews. Office efficiency has increased dramatically. In 1996 staff was cut by 35%, workload decreased only 15%, and productivity increased 31%. USAID/Honduras has one of the leanest Controller operations in the region.
- The Mission reviewed all its 144 mission orders and deleted 60 of them which were superseded by the ADS or otherwise were no longer needed in the reengineered Mission.

### **Some Lessons Learned:**

- Despite the excellent results of the FSN position reclassification exercise, many employees with increased workloads (resulting from sharp staff reductions) were disappointed when they didn't get "upgrades". This affected morale in early CY 1997. Unfortunately, increased work load does not imply increased compensation or recognition through a promotion.
- The reengineered operating procedures have already added welcome flexibility to the planning process. For example, we are extending our policy project enabling us to provide high-level policy advice during the critical transition to the new Honduran Administration. Under the old system, we would have had to either design and authorize a completely new project or obtain a waiver from the AA/LAC.

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<sup>1</sup>The percentage of positions recommended for reclassification, however, may have been unusually high in part because the Mission requested a revision of those positions (approximately 50% of all FSN positions) that were believed to have undergone the greatest changes in recent years.

## **E. NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (NMS)**

The major focus of reengineering efforts since the last R4 has been on installing, training for, and using the New Management Systems (NMS). This was a frustrating, very staff intensive experience; for example, after three months of trying, the Mission was able in mid-February 1997 to use the system to obligate emergency assistance for a disaster in October 1996. In recent weeks, parts of the NMS have finally started to work more or less as their architects intended. More specific comments on the status of the NMS at USAID/Honduras follow.

Users: The Mission has over 60 trained and registered NMS users. At USAID/W's instruction, all of these users hold at least the rank of Program Assistant and their NMS role assignments have all been approved at the Mission Director level.

Training: In November and December 1996, the firm PaL-Tech provided training to a core group of users in Acquisitions and Assistance (A&A), Operations, Budget, and AWACS. Since then, the Mission has held in-house training for additional users in A&A, given all employees access to the NMS training data base, and has encouraged all users to practice their NMS skills in this data base by using the NMS Learning Exercises prepared in Washington.

Data Migration: None of USAID/Honduras' FY 1996 or prior year funds have yet been migrated to the NMS. Thus, the Mission is unable to complete procurement actions using these resources in the NMS, but rather must rely on a work-around through MACS to sub-commit or sub-obligate funds.

Operations (OPS): The Mission's Results Framework and several associated indicators are available for worldwide viewing in the Operations (OPS) application. The Results Framework will be revised upon approval of the Strategic Plan.

Acquisitions and Assistance (A&A): Advance procurement planning has been completed in the A&A application, and all procurement actions funded with FY 1997 resources are taken using this application.

AWACS/Budget: Most of the components of these applications are now functioning as intended, albeit more slowly than intended. To date, AWACS has been used to receive O.E. funds and to distribute the OYB to Strategic Objectives.

### **Next Steps:**

The Mission is prepared to convert entirely to use of the NMS when, and if, the NMS becomes fully functional.

## IV. RESOURCE REQUEST

### A. FINANCIAL PLAN: FY 1997 - FY 1999

#### Resources Required to Achieve Target Results

To achieve the target results indicated in this R4 and in the Strategic Plan, the Mission will require the resources indicated under "strategy" in Table 4. below Title III, which is discussed in more detail below, represents an extremely vital resource for achieving our development results. If the requested levels of DA and Title III are not forthcoming, then significant portions of the new Strategic Plan will have to be eliminated. In the table below, the FY97 levels represent the currently agreed to OYB. The columns labeled "R4" conform to the R4 guidance, i.e. the Congressional Presentation (CP) level for FY98 and the amount required in FY99 to cover all expected expenditures through July 2000.

**Table 4. Resource Request**

	FY97	FY98		FY99	
		R4	Strategy	R4	Strategy
SO1					
DA	4,493	4,600	5,750	7,263	6,800 <sup>1</sup>
Title III	0	0	2,500	0	2,500
SO2					
DA	2,500	2,750	2,750	2,600	2,600
Title III	0	0	2,500	0	2,500
SO3					
DA (Mission)	8,022 <sup>2</sup>	6,204	6,204	5,806	6,200
DA (Global)	2,661	2,346	2,346	2,000	1,800
Title II	4,735	4,735	4,828	4,735	4,466
SO4					
DA	6,100	2,450	3,590	6,285	6,600
TOTAL					
DA (Mission)	21,115 <sup>2</sup>	16,004	18,294	21,954	22,200
DA (Global)	2,661	2,346	2,346	2,000	1,800
DA Total	23,776 <sup>2</sup>	18,350	20,640	23,954	24,000
Title II	4,735	4,735	4,828	4,735	4,466
Title III	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
GRAND TOTAL	28,511	23,085	30,468	28,689	33,466

<sup>1</sup>This amount is 463 less than the "R4" amount to make up for 1,150 (5,750-4,600) shortfall in SO1 DA in FY98.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 2,125 in POP carryover from FY96.

Country/Program: USAID/HONDURAS (522)

S.O. #, Title	Approp Acct	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Est. SO Pipeline at end of FY 96	FY 1997 Request FY 97 Total	Basic Education for Chldm	Other Economic Growth	Population	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est Expend. FY 97	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1997
SO 1: Enhanced Economic Participation															
		Bilateral	14,996	4,493	1,625	2,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,865	102,258	10,942
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	14,996	4,493	1,625	2,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,865	102,258	10,942
SO 2: Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources															
		Bilateral	6,031	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	4,900	47,140	9,383
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	6,031	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	4,900	47,140	9,383
SO 3: Improved Family Health															
		Bilateral	10,049	8,022	0	0	4,425	2,470	1,127	0	0	0	6,400	93,742	10,473
		Field Spt	1,103	2,661	0	0	1,700	580	381	0	0	0	2,851	6,807	4,196
		Total	11,152	10,683	0	0	6,125	3,050	1,508	0	0	0	9,251	100,549	14,669
SO 4: Democracy															
		Bilateral	5,985	6,100	0	0	0	3,800	0	0	0	2,300	4,860	48,687	11,568
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	5,985	6,100	0	0	0	3,800	0	0	0	2,300	4,860	48,687	11,568
SSO (Type in approved full title of SO here)															
		Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSO (Type in approved full title of SO here)															
		Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP0 1 (Type in approved full title of SPO here)															
		Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP0 2 (Type in approved full title of SPO here)															
		Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral			37,061	21,115	1,625	2,868	4,425	6,270	1,127	0	2,500	2,300	26,025	291,827	42,366
Total Field Support			1,103	2,661	0	0	1,700	580	381	0	0	0	2,851	6,807	4,196
TOTAL PROGRAM			38,164	23,776	1,625	2,868	6,125	6,850	1,508	0	2,500	2,300	28,876	298,634	46,562

FY 97 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)

Development Assistance	23,776
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	4,735
PL 480 Title III	0
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0



Country/Program: (Type in name of Country/Program here)

S.O. # , Title	Approp Acct	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Est. SO Pipeline at end of FY 97	FY 1998 Request Total Request	Basic Education for Childm	Other Economic Growth	Populatio	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est Expend. FY 98	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1998
SO 1: Enhanced Economic Participation															
Bilateral			9,624	4,600	2,400	1,485	0	0	0	0	715	0	7,359	102,258	6,342
Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			9,624	4,600	2,400	1,485	0	0	0	0	715	0	7,359	102,258	6,342
SO 2: Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources															
Bilateral			3,631	2,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	0	4,819	47,140	6,633
Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			3,631	2,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	0	4,819	47,140	6,633
SO 3: Improved Family Health															
Bilateral			11,671	6,204	0	0	3,084	1,950	1,170	0	0	0	8,715	93,742	4,269
Field Spt			913	2,346	0	0	1,416	700	230	0	0	0	2,158	6,807	1,850
Total			12,584	8,550	0	0	4,500	2,650	1,400	0	0	0	10,873	100,549	6,119
SO 4: Democracy															
Bilateral			7,225	2,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	2,200	6,296	48,687	9,118
Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			7,225	2,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	2,200	6,296	48,687	9,118
SSO 1 (Type in approved full title of SO here)															
Bilateral			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSO 2 (Type in approved full title of SO here)															
Bilateral			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: (Type in approved full title of SPO here)															
Bilateral			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 2: (Type in approved full title of SPO here)															
Bilateral			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral			32,151	16,004	2,400	1,485	3,084	1,950	1,170	0	3,715	2,200	27,189	291,827	26,362
Total Field Support			913	2,346	0	0	1,416	700	230	0	0	0	2,158	6,807	1,850
TOTAL PROGRAM			33,064	18,350	2,400	1,485	4,500	2,650	1,400	0	3,715	2,200	29,347	298,634	28,212

FY 98 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)

Development Assistance	18,350
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	4,735
PL 480 Title III	0
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0

Country/Program: (Type in name of Country/Program here)

S.O. # , Title	Approp Acct	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Est. SO Pipeline at end of FY 98	FY 1999 Request	Basic Education for Childm	Other Economic Growth	Populatio	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est Expend. FY 99	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1999
SO 1: Enhanced Economic Participation															
Bilateral			6,865	7,263	2,500	4,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,226	102,258	8,079
Field Spt				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			6,865	7,263	2,500	4,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,226	102,258	8,079
SO 2: Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources															
Bilateral			1,562	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600	0	2,274	47,140	4,033
Field Spt				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			1,562	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600	0	2,274	47,140	4,033
SO 3: Improved Family Health															
Bilateral			9,160	5,806	0	0	3,706	1,050	1,050	0	0	0	8,264	93,742	20,863
Field Spt			1,101	2,000	0	0	1,230	540	230	0	0	0	2,080	6,807	0
Total			10,261	7,806	0	0	4,936	1,590	1,280	0	0	0	10,344	100,549	20,863
SO 4: Democracy															
Bilateral			3,379	6,285	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	5,085	5,166	48,687	4,833
Field Spt				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			3,379	6,285	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	5,085	5,166	48,687	4,833
SSO 1 (Type in approved full title of SO here)															
Bilateral				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSO 2 (Type in approved full title of SO here)															
Bilateral				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 1: (Type in approved full title of SPO here)															
Bilateral				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 2: (Type in approved full title of SPO here)															
Bilateral				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral			20,968	21,954	2,500	4,763	3,706	2,250	1,050	0	2,600	5,085	21,930	291,827	37,808
Total Field Support			1,101	2,000	0	0	1,230	540	230	0	0	0	2,080	6,807	0
TOTAL PROGRAM			22,067	23,954	2,500	4,763	4,936	2,790	1,280	0	2,600	5,085	24,010	298,634	37,808

FY 99 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)

Development Assistance	23,954
Development Fund for Africa	0
Economic Support Funds	0
SEED	0
FSA	0
PL 480 Title II	4,735
PL 480 Title III	0
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	0
Enhanced Credit Program	0
Disaster Assistance	0

Objective Name	Field Support Activity Title & Number	Priority	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)					
				FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
S.O.3: Improved Family Health	936-3030 Strategies for Improving Service Delivery Follow on (Frontiers)	High	2 years (1997-98)	0	356	0	356	0	0
	936-3038 (Family Planning Logistics Management (CDC)	High	3 years (1997-99)	0	85	0	25	0	250
	936-3038 (Family Planning Logistics Management (JSI)	Medium-High	2 years (1997-98)	0	43	0	10	0	0
	936-3051 Contraceptive Social Marketing (SOMARC) Follow on	Medium-High	3 years (1997-99)	0	67	0	35	0	50
	936-3052 Population Communication Services	High	3 years (1997-99)	0	124	0	100	0	100
	936-3055 Family Planning Management Development	High	2 years (1997-98)	0	65	0	100	0	0
	936-3057 Central Contraceptive Procurement	High	3 years (1997-99)	0	543	0	543	0	535
	936-3068 Voluntary Surgical Contraception Program	Medium-High	2 years (1997-98)	0	61	0	90	0	0
	936-5966.07 Mothercare Follow on	High	3 years (1997-99)	0	160	0	150	0	215
	936-5970 Technical Advisors in AIDS & Child Survival Follow on	High	3 years (1997-99)	0	109	0	135	0	200
	936-XXXX AIDSCAP Follow on	High	3 years (1997-99)	0	251	0	100	0	100
	936-5974.13 Partnerships in Health Reform	High	3 years (1997-99)	0	116	0	120	0	300
	936-5992 ARCSS (Quality Assurance)	High	3 years (1997-99)	0	150	0	185	0	100
	936-5994.03 Environmental Health Project (CDC PASA)	Medium	2 years (1997-98)	0	250	0	250	0	0
	936-6006 Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival Follow on	High	2 years (1997-98)	0	256	0	147	0	0
	936-3050 The Population Council Program	High	1 year (1997)	0	25	0	0	0	0
	936-XXX4 Demographic Data Initiatives Follow on	High	1 year (1997)	0	0	0	0	0	150
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	2,661	0	2,346	0	2,000

### **Title III Program Rationale**

Despite a perennial uncertainty over annual approvals and a full 50% cut (to \$15 million) in funding for our multi-year FY95-97 Title III program, Title III has clearly contributed to greater food security (i.e., improved availability, better access, and more efficient dietary utilization of food) for thousands of poor Honduran families. Nevertheless, food consumption in the majority of Honduran households still falls short of meeting the minimal caloric needs (and micronutrient requirements), and evidence of improved utilization over the past decade is mixed.<sup>1</sup>

A primary reason for continuing food insecurity is a sluggish economy. Constraints to broad-based economic growth (as discussed elsewhere in this section), especially the lack of GOH commitment to durable free trade and market reforms in the face of high inflation, are key factors underlying household food insecurity and poor nutritional status. Fundamental macro and sectoral policy reforms aimed at stimulating growth and reducing inflation need to be implemented and sustained. Critically important is sustaining those vanguard institutions which are actively pushing a reform agenda, including UDAPE, UPEG (in the Ministry of Agriculture) and COHEP (private sector). These institutions have been supported by Title III local currency and other types of USAID assistance.

USAID will be working with a new Honduran Administration in January 1998 on our new strategic objective of promoting "expanded and equitable access to productive resources and markets". A critical intermediate result in this causal relationship is "improved policy environment conducive to poverty reduction through economic growth". However, it is doubtful whether the level of DA "unrestricted economic growth" funds available to the Mission will be sufficient to achieve fully these results without a complementary Title III program.

### **Current Title III Program**

The FY95-97 Title III program has focused principally (though not exclusively) on policy reforms promoting broad-based economic growth, especially in the agricultural sector. This program also has combined Title III local currency generations with DA funds to advance the Mission's strategic objectives. Additionally, the Title III wheat donation has helped to bridge one of the most serious per capita cereal food deficits in the hemisphere without adding to the Government's already sizeable current account deficit, or acting as a disincentive to local production. With no ESF available to Honduras and severe DA budget cuts for Economic Growth during the past four years, Title III has emerged as the Mission's most important instrument for directly advancing economic and sectoral policy reforms and their implementation. Moreover, through the policy analysis and the dialogue it engenders, Title III funding has also helped to secure a highly prominent role for USAID (with the IFIs and other bilaterals) in formulating a common-GOH donor policy agenda. In particular, Title III funding has contributed to a better understanding of the need for continued policy reform to advance the GOH's food security objectives.

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<sup>1</sup> On the one hand, stunting (i.e., chronic malnutrition) among children 12-59 months declined from 43.9% in 1987 to 37.8% in 1996 (with the greatest gains in rural areas) probably in part as a result of improvements in water and sanitation coverage and decreases in incidence of diarrhea. On the other hand, the prevalence of underweight children (a better indicator of current dietary intake) has not decreased since 1991.

The Mission's current Title III economic and sectoral policy agenda has focused primarily on developing competitive markets and open trade (primarily for agricultural products), private land titling, sustainable environmental practices, and private savings and investment in the rural sector. These policy efforts have been successful. (See Part II, Section C for more detail on Title III policy accomplishments). During the past four years, the policy analysis and dialogue activities of UDAPE and UPEG, funded with Title III, provided the basis for important policy reforms in the given priority areas. Though not yet fully implemented, the legislative framework is now largely in place to promote greater private savings and investment, more cost-effective production and free trade, and rationale environmental regulations.

The achievements of the activities funded with generated local currency have been particularly impressive. Examples include: CARE's well-targeted Title II food security activities, enhanced cost-effectiveness of basic health and nutrition services by promoting decentralized management of water and sanitation services; the very successful land titling program; the impressive agricultural market information program; the rapid increase in small farmer production of NTAEs; and the enormously success of the hillside agriculture program. (See Part II for a more complete description of the accomplishments of these activities.)

#### Proposed \$15 million Title III Program for FY98-00

Honduras's eligibility and need for a modest FY98-00 Title III program are clear. In 1996, Honduras had a per capita income of \$667, rural poverty rate of over 75%, widespread food insecurity, 60% of all households consuming less than 80% of minimal daily caloric requirements; stunting (chronic malnutrition) of 38% among 1 to 5 year olds, and more than 20% of children under five significantly underweight.

The proposed FY98-2000 Title III wheat donation will reduce this cereal food deficit, help consolidate growth promoting structural reforms, improve the effectiveness and efficiency of social service programs targeted for the poor, and significantly enhance the ability of the Mission to achieve its strategic objectives. Moreover, by effectively combining PL 480 local currency generations with DA funds, the Title III program will continue to serve as a model for the Agency in effective program integration. A \$5M/year Title III program for FY98-00, when integrated with our DA and Title II resources, would make a significant contribution to our ability to achieve our Strategic Objectives 1-3.

#### Policy Agenda and Matrix

Development of the policy agenda and matrix for Honduras will begin in late 1997, if USAID/Washington approves the Title III program. The final agenda, however, will need to be negotiated and agreed to with the new Honduran Government that will take office in January 1998. The Mission expects the new matrix will deal with such issues as sustaining and expanding policies related to free trade, elimination of price controls, land titling, and investment in basic food production. We anticipate that the new Administration will appreciate the need to implement rapidly a number of policy reforms, some of which have been tied up by electoral year politics, and reach agreement with the IMF and IFIs on monetary and fiscal targets. Thus we

expect that we will have a unique window of opportunity early next year to collaborate with the GOH in setting the policy agenda for the new Administration.

#### Local Currency Use

Local currency would be used for: (1) advancing economic, agricultural and food security policy analysis, dialogue, and reform; (2) supporting NGO and bilateral activities, which have a direct and immediate impact on food security and poverty alleviation; and (3) promoting effective, efficient, and fiscally sustainable income transfer programs that reach those most in need. Not surprisingly, there are far more good examples of programs and activities that meet these criteria than funds available. For example, effective policy reform dialogue would, at a minimum, entail information collection, analysis and dissemination (e.g., through planned surveys on income and expenditure, family health, agriculture and nutrition) as well as technical and financial assistance to those GOH and private sector institutions which are advancing policy reform aimed at alleviating poverty and improving food security.

NGO and bilateral activities are likely to include: opening access by small farmers to markets and to key factors of production, expansion of an effective market information system for agricultural products, furthering land titling objectives and continuation of rural sanitation programs. In addition, Title III local currency would support municipal construction or rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads in the rural west where "inaccessibility" seems to best explain the region's extraordinarily high incidence of poverty and malnutrition. Furthermore, local currency would sustain the highly effective fragile hillside agricultural extension activities which are now benefitting thousands of poor farm families.

Local currency also would promote the most cost-effective and fiscally sustainable income transfer programs to reach those most in need; for example CARE's Title II program to enhance food security among the most vulnerable groups.

#### Action Requested

On October 25, 1996 the Mission responded to a USAID/W request by providing ideas for the policy agenda and local currency uses for a possible Title III program in FY98. We stated then that a new Title III program would be part of this R-4 presentation and that - if this resource request were approved - we would by the fall of 1997 begin work with LAC, BHR and our development partners to develop a detailed proposal for a multi-year Title III program. The Mission now requests authorization to proceed with this new design.

## **B. PRIORITIZATION OF OBJECTIVES**

The Mission's priorities are based on an analysis of several important factors, including U.S. foreign policy interests in Honduras, Agency and Bureau priorities, USAID's strengths and comparative advantages, development needs and opportunities in Honduras, commitment and capability of GOH partners, planned activities by major partners such as other donors and NGOs, and staff and budget resources. As a result of this analysis, the Mission identified "highest", "high" priority areas, and those that would become vulnerable if budgets continued to be cut.

### **Highest Priority**

The Mission's four highest priorities (not in priority order) are implementation of economic policies which promote free trade and stimulate growth of small enterprises including farms, basic education, reproductive health including family planning, and strengthening the Rule of Law. USAID has played a vital leadership role in all four of these areas and should continue to do so.

Free trade, both internationally and domestically, is the stated policy of the GOH; however implementation of policies to bring this about has been uneven and inconsistent. For example, the GOH closed the regional borders to basic grains trade for part of 1996 as a result of misguided efforts to promote food security. Such closures violate free trade agreements, but more importantly, reduce prices of the only products produced by the poorest of Honduran farmers.

Improved basic education is the key to Honduras future. It will not only lead to increased national productivity and economic growth, but also will increase individual incomes, especially for the poor. Improved basic education also will contribute to smaller and healthier families, improved environmental awareness and protection, more empowered civil society and communities, and a more democratic Honduras.

Reproductive health, including family planning, is also extremely important to Honduras' future. Expanded efforts are needed in rural areas to close the gap between actual and desired fertility, and to reduce maternal mortality, which is among the highest in Latin America. Family planning, is the most effective means to reduce reliance on abortion, help prevent sexually transmitted infections, and increase birth spacing which will improve maternal and child health. Furthermore, reduced population growth will greatly improve the country's ability to increase per capita incomes as well as to meet future needs for schools and other social services, for infrastructure, for environmental protection, and for employment.

Strengthening the Rule of Law in Honduras is at a crucial moment. The proposed new Criminal Procedures Code is expected to pass this year opening the door for revolutionary changes in the judicial system, which will lead to more transparency and improved justice, better protection of human rights, as well as reduced corruption and impunity. These in turn will lead to other legal improvements and contribute to improving the environment in Honduras for stimulating investment, growth, poverty alleviation, and sustainable natural resource management.

## **High Priority**

In the high priority category are several other important activities including direct assistance to small enterprises including farms, sustained use of child survival services, alleviating poverty by improving household food security in Honduras' poorest rural areas, and empowering local communities and municipal government.

## **Impact of Budget Shortfalls**

The top and high priority areas above are extremely important. Efforts should be made to continue USAID support for these areas even under the severest budget limitations. While still critically important, some of the ongoing activities in this R4 and in the new Strategic Plan are of relatively lower priority under severe budget constraints. As a result of resource limitations, the Mission has or may have to reduce or eliminate a number of very worthwhile ongoing or proposed activities. The Mission has already decided to phase-out of construction of rural water and sanitation systems, which is one of the most important factors in reducing infant mortality and also a major contributor to alleviation of rural poverty. Mission support is also being eliminated for hillside agriculture activities, which have increased on-farm incomes by 50% or more for thousands of very poor families as well as protecting watersheds and biodiversity.

If budget shortfalls continue, the Mission will be forced to drop several of the activities which are included in the new Strategic Plan. The first to go, would be USAID support for a proposed new program to foster more genuine and competitive political processes. In preparing the Strategic Plan, our customers identified this as one of the biggest obstacles to consolidated democracy in Honduras. Unfortunately, without additional resources, the Mission cannot initiate a program in this area without terminating midstream support for ongoing high priority activities.

Additional budget cuts would force the Mission to drop infrastructure support for municipal government, one of the central and most important aspects of our municipal development strategy. Unfortunately, infrastructure is costly; USAID is increasing its efforts to identify other sources of financing for this vital program.

Deeper budget cuts would force the Mission to terminate assistance to the HIV prevention program which is just starting to show real progress and is addressing the worst AIDS problem in Central America. Further cuts will result in eliminating support for pine forest management efforts at a time when the sector is almost ready for takeoff and we are poised to realize the real benefits of USAID's investments in the sector over the past ten years.

## **C. LINKAGES OF FIELD SUPPORT AND PL - 480 TITLES II & III**

The linkages of field support are presented in Table 5, "Centrally and Regionally Funded Projects in Honduras by Strategic Objective". Linkages to Title III are presented throughout the narratives of this R4, particularly in the section above entitled "Title III Program Rationale". Linkages to Title II are discussed in the results narrative for IR 3.4 "Household Food Security".



TABLE 5

## CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

SO NO. 1

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATEGORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
596-0178	Project in Support of Central American Participation in Free Trade Area of the Americas (PROARCA)	A	Duty Greene X 2511	Silvia de Cordova ROCAP (502) 232-0202	None	596-0178	Intermediate Result (IR) 1.2 "Expanded Access and Opportunity through Improved Functioning of Markets", Policy Analysis and Implementation (PAIP) (522-0325)	Will help to increase regional preparedness for hemispheric participation in free trade agreements. PACD is August 31, 2000.
598-0807	Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Technical Services (LACTECH II)	A	Mike Wise X2656		None	598-0807	SO1, SO2	Provides analyses for development of Mission's new strategy.
598-0822	Hemispheric Free Trade Expansion Project	B	Duty Greene X 2511	John Becker LAC/RD (202) 647-2012	None	598-0822	IR 1.2, PAIP	Assists with the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).
598-0823	Partnership for Educational Revitalization	A	Tony Vollbrecht X2481	Sarah Wright (202) 647-8044	None	598-0823	IR 1.3, BEST	Promotes education reforms in the region to improve the quality, efficiency and equity of education by sponsoring seminars, conducting research and evaluations, and publicizing successful educational reforms and strategies.
936-5063	University Development Linkages Project	B	Mike Wise X 2676	Gary Bittner G/R&D/UC (703) 875-4656	None	936-5063	---	Supports collaboration of developing country education institutions to U.S. colleges and universities. In Honduras, Cornell University is working with Zamorano to establish long-term collaboration in the areas of sustainable agriculture, natural resources management, and human resources development. Includes a pilot Masters Degree Program.

- A. Supports Mission SO and is within Mission capacity to manage.
- B. Supports Mission SO but is beyond Mission capacity to manage.
- C. Does not support Mission SO.

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Buy-In, OYB Transfer, None, Other.  
Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.

# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 (Continued)**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATEGORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
936-5470	Implementing Policy Change II	A	John Chudy X 2684	Pat Isman G/DG (202) 647-8085	Buy-in	522-0325	IR 1.2, PAIP	Assists the GOH Policy Analysis and Implementation Unit (UDAPE) to improve policy decision-making and implementation of reform programs in conjunction with our PAIP.
936-5848	Girls' and Women's Education	A	Tony Vollbrecht X2481	Susie Clay G/WID (703) 816-0263	None	596-5848	IR 1.3 "Expanded Access and Opportunity through Investment in People", Basic Education and Skills Training (BEST) (522-0388)	Provides funding for research to improve female participation and achievement levels in basic education.
938-0158	Freedom from Hunger (Matching Grant)	B	Roberta Cavitt X 2515	Sallie Jones BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0219	None	938-0158	---	Provides technical assistance and training to its local affiliate in the area of financial management and poverty lending.
938-0158	World Relief Corporation (Matching Grant)	B	Roberta Cavitt X 2515	Sallie Jones BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0235	None	938-0158	---	Provides credit programs for micro-enterprises. Project ends in September, 1998.
938-0705	Farmer to Farmer (NAPA)	B	Mike Wise X 2676	Don Drga BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0227	None	938-0705	---	Supports sustainable development efforts by promoting cooperation, democratic principles, and practices that demonstrate self-reliance. Includes activities, that target women involved in nontraditional and sustainable agricultural activities.
940-0404	Institute for Contemporary Studies	A	John Chudy X 2684	Orest Koropecky G/EG/EIR (202) 663-2358	Buy-in	522-0325	IR 1.2, PAIP	Provides technical assistance to the Government Economic Policy Analysis and Implementation Unit (UDAPE).
940-0406	Microenterprise Innovation Impact Component	A	Bernal Velarde X 2613	Elizabeth Rhyne G/EG/MD (202) 663-2360	None	940-0406 FY 1996 and FY 1997 funding	IR 1.1 " Expanded Access by the Poor to Productive Resources", Small Business Development II (SB II) (522-0241)	Provides financial assistance to help establish a regulatory framework for microfinance institutions and technical assistance to upgrade the capacity of formal financial intermediaries to offer services to microenterprises.

- \* A. Supports Mission SO and is within Mission capacity to manage.
- B. Supports Mission SO but is beyond Mission capacity to manage.
- C. Does not support Mission SO.

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Buy-in, OYB Transfer, None, Other.  
Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.

# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATEGORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/ PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
596-0180	Central America Regional Environmental Project (PROARCA)	A	Peter Hearne X 2657	Alex Dickle G-CAP (502) 232-0202	Cooperation for in-country activities	—	Intermediate Result (IR) 2.3 "Improved Management of Protected Areas" (IR 2.3) Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF) (522-0385) and IR 4.2 "More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government" Municipal Development (MDP) (522-0340)	Works in protected areas, coastal zones and environmental protection. The project has opened and maintained good communication with bilateral missions.
598-0782	Parks in Peril	B	Peter Hearne X2667	Eric Fajer LAC/RSD/E (202) 647-5677	None	598-0782	IR 2.3 HEFP	The project will be implemented by an US NGO, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), in the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve, and will promote more sustainable resource management.
931-1310	Bean/Cowpea CRSP	B	Peter Hearne X2667	Harvey Hortik G/EG/AFS/ST (202) 663-2558	None	G-Research	IR 2.2 "Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture", Land Use and Productivity Enhancement (LUPE) (522-0292)	Provides assistance on bean/cowpea varieties to the LUPE project.
931-1311	Soil Management CRSP	A	Peter Hearne X 2667	Charles Slager G/EG/AFS/ST (202)663-2437	None	G-Research	IR 2.2, LUPE	Researches topsoil loss to measure LUPE impact.
936-4198	Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management CRSP (SANREM)	B	Peter Hearne X 2667	Jim Bonner G/R&D/AGR /ARP (703) 351-4006	None	G-Research	IR 2.2, LUPE and Small Farmer Export Development (SFED) (522-0399)	Is developing indicators for sustainability of environmental activities (with Zamorano). It is also developing an environmental monitoring system.

- A. Supports Mission SO and is within Mission capacity to manage.
- B. Supports Mission SO but is beyond Mission capacity to manage.
- C. Does not support Mission SO.

\*\* Buy-in, OYB Transfer, None, Other.  
 \*\*\* Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.

# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 (Continued)**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATE-GORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/ PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
936-5554	Conservation of Biological Diversity Project	A	Peter Heame X 2667	Steve Osotsky G/ENV/ENR (703) 812-2269	None	936-5554	IR 2.3 HEPF	This project is funded under a PASA signed between USAID and the U.S. Department of the Interior on May 25, 1995, and an agreement signed between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Peace Corps in April 1995. The Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve in Honduras is one of 3 sites worldwide. The project is working in biodiversity, sustainable economic development, and institutional strengthening, and will continue through 1998.
936-5554	Conservation of Biological Diversity Project	A	Armando Busmail X2685	Jerry Bisson G/ENV/ENR (703) 875-4539	Buy-in to Cooperative Agreement DHR 5554-A-00-8044-00	522-0385	IR 2.3 HEPF	Will provide technical assistance and training in environmental strategy, project development, conservation finance and organizational development to Fundación VIDA. The objective is to strengthen VIDA's capacity to effectively manage the environmental fund with the aim of achieving financial self-sustainability.
936-5855	Global Training for Development (GTD)	A	Tony Volbrecht X 2481	John Jessup G/HCD/PELS (703) 875-4039	Buy-in	522-0246	IR 2.1 Forestry Development IR 2.3 HEPF	Provides administrative support to four Honduran long-term students (two in forest management and two in protected areas) in the United States.
DAN-4023-G-00-0031-00	Pond Dynamics CRSP	B	Albert Merkel X 2680 Peter Heame X 2667	Lamar Trout G/R&D/AGR /RNR (703) 875-4300	None	Other and G-Research	Complements but is not part of IR 2.3	Is actively measuring water quality in the Choluteca Watershed and Golf of Fonseca areas, where many USAID projects have been or are active.
LAG-1254-G-00-6009-00	INTSORMIL CRSP	B	Peter Heame X 2667	Phil Warren G/EG/AS/ST (202)663-2521	None	G-Research	IR 2.2, LUPE	Researches crop production levels among LUPE farm families. Ends in June, 2001.

- \* A. Supports Mission SO and is within Mission capacity to manage.
- B. Supports Mission SO but is beyond Mission capacity to manage.
- C. Does not support Mission SO.

\*\* Buy-in, OYB Transfer, None, Other.  
 \*\*\* Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.

# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATEGORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/ PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
596-0179	LAC Central American HIV/AIDS Project	A	Richard Monteith X 2482	Stan Terrell G-CAP (502) 232-0202	None	LAC	Intermediate Result (IR) 3.3 "Increased Use of STD/AIDS Prevention Practices", Health Sector II (HS II) (522-0216)	Provides assistance to the National AIDS Prevention Program.
598-0786	LAC Accelerated Immunization II	A	David Losk X 2488	Carol Dabbs LAC/RSD/PHN (202) 647-5136	None	LAC	IR 3.2 HS II	Provides assistance through PAHO to the national immunization program.
936-3030	Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (The Population Council) (INOPAL)	A	María del Carmen Miranda X 2329	Sarah Harbison G/PHN/POP/R (703) 875-4676	Buy-In	Global Field Support (GFS)	IR 3.1: "Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services Including Family Planning Services", Private Sector Population (PSPP) II (522-0369), Private Sector Population (PSPP) III (522-0389), and HSII	Approves and manages small grants to local PVOs and the Ministry of Health (MOH) for family planning reproductive health operations research.
936-3038	Family Planning Logistics Management (CDC)	A	Richard Monteith X2482	John Crowley G/PHN/POP (703) 875-4650	None	GFS	IR 3.1: PSPP II, PSPP III 3.2: HSII	Assists with the 1996 Epidemiology and Family Health Survey (EFHS).
936-3038	Family Planning Logistics Management (JSI)	A	María del Carmen Miranda X 2329	John Crowley G/PHN/POP (703) 875-4650	None	GFS	IR 3.1: HSII PSPP II, PSPPIII	Assists in contraceptive logistics and needs projections.
936-3051	Contraceptive Social Marketing III (SOMARC III)	A	María del Carmen Miranda X 2329	Eileen Starbird G/PHN/POP (703) 875-4773	None	GFS	IR 3.1: PSPP II, PSPP III	Provides technical assistance to the Honduras Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA) in contraceptive social marketing.
936-3052	Population Communication Services	A	María del Carmen Miranda X 2329	Sandra Buffington G/PHN/POP/CMT (703) 875-4487	None	GFS	IR 3.1: PSPP II, PSPP III	Provides technical assistance and training to ASHONPLAFA in Information, Education and Communications (IEC) strategies.

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- C. Does not support Mission SO.

- \*\* Buy-in, OYB Transfer, None, Other.
- \*\*\* Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.

# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 (Continued)**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATE-GORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/ PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
936-3055	Family Planning Management Development	A	María del Carmen Miranda X 2329	Maria Busquets-Moura G/PHN/POP (703) 875-4768	None	GFS	IR 3.1: PSPP II, PSPP III	Provides assistance to ASHONPLAFA in the areas of administrative efficiency and financial self-sufficiency.
936-3057	Central Contraceptive Procurement	A	Angel Coca X 2491	Mark Rilling G/PHN/POP (703) 875-4492	None	GFS	IR 3.1: PSPP II, PSPP III, HSII IR 3.3 HSII	Supplies contraceptives to Mission's family planning and AIDS control and prevention programs.
936-3065	Expansion and Improvement of FP Services in Latin America (IPPF/WHR)	A	María del Carmen Miranda X 2329	John Rose G/PHN/POP/FPSP (703) 875-4533	None	GFS	IR 3.1: PSPP II, PSPP III	Provides assistance to ASHONPLAFA in management systems and cost accounting.
936-3068	Program for Voluntary and Safe Contraception	A	María del Carmen Miranda X 2329	John Rose G/PHN/POP (703) 875-4533	None	GFS	IR 3.1: PSPP II, PSPP III, HSII	Provides training and technical assistance in high quality contraceptive services.
936-3082	Breastfeeding and Related Complementary Feeding and Maternal Nutrition (LINKAGES)	A	David Losk X 2488	Susan Anthony G/PHN/HN (703) 875-4521	None	GFS	IR 3.2: HSII	Contributes to the "La Liga de Lactancia Materna" and MOH Program to promote breastfeeding. As part of the multi-donor effort, we are supporting a program to train breastfeeding counselors.
936-5110	Food, Nutrition Monitoring and Support (IMPACT) - (ISTI)	A	David Losk X 2488	Eunyong Chung G/PHN/HN (703) 875-7618	None	Micronutrient funds	IR 3.2: PL 480 Title II CARE, complements HS II IR 3.4: PL 480 Title II CARE	Supports micronutrient activities including fortification of sugar with vitamin A, adding iodine to salt, and adding iron to women's and children's diets. Assists CARE with the design of the monitoring and evaluation system for Title II.
936-5122	Opportunities for Micronutrient Interventions (JSI) (Field Support/TA)	A	David Losk X 2488	Frances Davidson G/PHN/HN (703) 875-4118	None	Micronutrient funds	IR 3.2: complements HS II	Provides assistance with micronutrient interventions.

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Buy-In, OYB Transfer, None, Other.  
 Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.

# CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 (Continued)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATE-GORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/ PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
936-5966	Breastfeeding and Maternal and Neonatal Health Mother Care II	A	David Lusk X 2488	Mary Ellen Stanton G/PHN/HN (703) 875-4529	None	GFS	IR 3.1: HSII, PSPP II, PSPP III IR 3.2: HS II	Assists with design and implementation of maternal and neonatal health and nutrition initiatives.
936-5970	Technical Advisors in AIDS and Child Survival	A	David Lusk X 2488	Dale Gibb G/PHN/HN (703) 875-4556	None	GFS	IR 3.1: HS II, PSPP II, PSPP III IR 3.2: HSII IR 3.3, HSII	Provides one full time AIDS/child survival advisor.
936-5972	AIDS Technical Support -- AIDS Control and Prevention (AIDSCAP)	A	Richard Monteith X 2482	Victor Barnes G/PHN/HN/AIDS (703) 875-4636	Buy-in	GFS	IR 3.3: HS II	Provides technical assistance to the National AIDS Prevention Program.
936-5974	Partnerships for Health Reform	A	David Lusk X 2488	Katie McDonald G/PHN/HN (703) 812-2271	None	GFS	IR 3.2: HSII	Provides technical assistance to the MOH on health reform --financing and sustainability-- issues under Health Sector II.
936-5992	Quality Assurance	A	David Lusk X 2488	James Heiby G/PHN/HN (703) 875-4566	Add-on	GFS	IR 3.1: HS II, PSPP II, PSPP III IR 3.2: HSII	Provides technical assistance and support to the MOH and ASHONPLAFA on the improvement of the quality of services provided to their customers.
936-6006	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS)	A	David Lusk X 2488	Melody Trott G/PHN/HN (703) 875-4525	None	GFS	IR 3.2: HS II	Provides technical assistance to help plan and implement child survival interventions.
936-9998	Results Package #2 Country/Regional Assistance 97-3092	A	Richard Monteith X 2482	Holly Fluty G/PHN/HN/AIDS (703) 875-4645	None	GFS	IR 3.3: HSII	Provides technical assistance to the National AIDS Prevention Program.
938-0158	Freedom from Hunger (Matching Grant)	B	Herbert Caudill X 2489	Regina Coleman BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0213	None	938-0158	---	Uses poverty lending and adult education to promote health and nutrition of the poor. This activity terminates in September, 1998.

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Buy-in, OYB Transfer, None, Other.  
Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.

# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 (Continued)**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATEGORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/ PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
938-0158	The People to People Health Foundation (Project Hope) (Matching Grant-CS)	B	Herbert Caudill X 2489	Regina Coleman BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0213	None	938-0158	---	Supports income generating activities for women, so they can afford more food and health services; formation of community participation and banks; and health education. This activity terminates in September, 1997.
938-0284	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (Child Survival Grant)	B	Herbert Caudill X 2489	Jaime Henriquez BHR/PVC/MGD (703)351-0213	None	938-0284	---	Increases child survival interventions in Tegucigalpa by providing services, skills transfer, and income generation activities. This activity terminates in September, 1999.
938-0284 938-0500	International Eye Foundation (Child Survival Grant)	B	Herbert Caudill X 2489	Jaime Henriquez BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0213	None	938-0500 938-0284	---	Improves child health in Honduras by increasing intake of vitamin A through distribution of capsules, community gardens, nutrition education and treatment of disease. This activity terminates in September, 1997.
938-0500	Save the Children Federation (Child Survival Grant)	B	Herbert Caudill X 2489	Jaime Henriquez BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0213	None	938-0500	---	Strengthens community groups and public health services (MOH) in child survival interventions. This activity ends in September, 1997.
FAO-0500-A-00-5034-01	HOPE/CARE Technical Assistance	B	Herbert Caudill X2489	Katherine Jones BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0213	None	FAO-0500-A-00-5034-01	IR 3.2: HSII	Provides technical assistance in Child Survival (CS) and Maternal Care to the Metropolitan Health Region. This activity terminates September, 1999.
FAO-0500-A-6055-00	Esperanza/ FEDECOH Child Survival Program	B	Herbert Caudill X2489	Cathy Bowes BHR/PVC/MGD (703) 351-0190	None	FAO-0500-A-6055-00	IR 3.2: HSII	Provides CS services in Lempira Department. This activity terminates September, 2000.

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Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.



# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATEGORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
596-0167	Local Government Regional Outreach Program (LOGROS)	B	Todd Sloan X 2756	Lawrence Odle RHUDO (502) 232-0202	None	596-0167	Intermediate Result (IR) 4.2 "More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government" Municipal Development Project (MDP) (522-0340)	Provides assistance to the Municipal Development Project.
596-HG-006 and 008	Shelter Sector and Urban Development (CABEI)	A	Todd Sloan X 2756	Lawrence Odle RHUDO (502) 232-0202	Other	596-HG-006 and 008	IR 4.2, MDP	Project supports the Housing Guarantee program and finances infrastructure in the municipalities.
598-0644	International Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)	B	Gail Lecce X2752	David Diaz ICITAP 653-9122	None	598-0644	IR 4.1 "More Honest and Effective Judicial and Prosecutorial Systems", Strengthening Democratic Institutions (SDI)(522-0296)	Improves delivery of investigative services with emphasis on supporting Public Ministry skill building and investigative forensic science.
598-0813	Partners of the Americas/Civic Education	B	Gail Lecce X 2752	John Swallow LAC/DI (202) 647-4385	None	598-0831	IR 4.1, SDI	Builds upon a 1993 civic education project to train selected leaders in democracy.
936-5466	Interagency Agreement Between USAID and the Judicial Conference	B	Gail Lecce X2752	---	---	936-5466	IR 4.1, SDI	Provided support to send Judges to conference of court issues.
936-5468	Department of Justice Democracy Sector Support	B	Gail Lecce X 2752	Debra McFarland G/DG (202) 736-7878	None	936-5468	IR 4.1, SDI	Provides assistance to the SDI Rule of Law activity.
LAG-0806-G-00-3027-00	American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD)	B	Gail Lecce X 2752	Deborah Norton G/DG (202) 663-2696	None	LAG-0806-G-00-3027-00	IR 4.1, SDI	Provides technical services for the development and strengthening of free democratic labor unions and related organizations in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Completion date of this grant is June 30, 1998.

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# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

## **OTHER**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATEGORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/ PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
596-0147	Economic Policy Research	C	Duty Greene X 2511	Silvia de Cordova ROCAP (502) 232-0202	None	596-0147	—	Helps SIECA (Secretaría de Integración Centroamericana) to increase economic research on critical economic policy issues, and to raise the level of public understanding and dialogue on these issues. Includes seminars on tariff system, rules of origin, custom valuation and telecommunications. The PACD is 6/30/97.
596-0177	Support for Partnership for Democracy and Development	C	Duty Greene X 2511	Silvia de Cordova ROCAP (502) 232-0202	None	596-0177	—	Assists SIECA to establish an information center on trade and investment. Supports regional seminars on telecommunications. PACD is 6/24/97.
598-0661	Evaluation of Caribbean and LA Scholarship Programs (CLASP)	B	Tony Vollbrecht X2481	John Jessup LAC/DR/EHR (202) 647-8044	None	598-0661 FY 1996-FY 1997 funding	Honduras Peace Scholarship II (HOPS II) (522-0364)	Carries out periodic evaluations of CLASP Programs.
598-0661	Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS)	B	Tony Vollbrecht X2481	John Jessup LAC/DR/EHR (202) 647-8044	None	598-0661	HOPS II	Provided 470 scholarships for Hondurans to study in the U.S.
598-0791	Regional Technical Aid Center II	C	Tony Vollbrecht X2481	John Jessup LAC/DR/EHR (202) 647-8044	None	598-0791	RTAC II (522-0384)	Has expanded the number of participating book outlets in Honduras from 3 to 12. The project ended in August 1996.
930-0185	USAID/Israel Cooperative Development Program	C	Albert Merkel X 2680	Ed Lijewski R&D/AGR (703) 875-4300	None	930-0185	—	Will provide training in Israel, in country training, and short-term consultancies in Honduras.

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 \*\*\* Project Number, G Research, Global Field Support (GFS), Other.

# **CENTRALLY AND REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS IN HONDURAS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

**OTHER (Continued)**

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	CATE- GORY*	MISSION CONTACT	WASHINGTON CONTACT NAME/OFFICE/ PHONE #	1997 FUNDING		PART OF MISSION INTERMEDIATE RESULT	COMMENTS/STATUS
					MISSION MECHANISMS**	SOURCE***		
936-5730	Renewable Energy Application/Training (REAT)	C	Duty Greene X 2511	Ross Purnfrey G/E/E&I (203) 875-4694	None	936-5730	—	Includes a prefeasibility study on policy and regulatory reform for hydropower development ; funding of a participant to a geothermal energy seminar; and a workshop on renewable energy joint implementation.
936-5743	Energy Efficiency Project (EEP)	C	Duty Greene X 2511	Carla Koppell G/ENV/EET (703) 875-4047	None	936-5743	—	Provides services in global climate change, energy efficiency and environmental improvement, technology cooperation and capacity building and information. Through the Latin American Fund for Environment (LAFE) water and wastewater equipment has been sold in Honduras. The PACD is October 30, 2002.
936-5740	Energy Training Program (ETP)	C	Duty Greene X 2511	Carol Pierstoff G/ENV.EET (703) 875-4092	None	936-5740	—	Provides training in how best to identify, utilize and manage energy resources. A GOH official is to participate in the USEA/USAID Energy Efficiency Executive Exchange, 6/7-19, 1997.
936-5838	United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI)	C	Tony Vollbrecht X 2481	Carol Pierstorff G/ENV.EET (703) 875-4092	None	936-5838	—	Provides tuition-free training in privatization, telephone network management, broadcast studio design, and satellite communications. Currently is giving technical training to HONDUTEL, the Honduran Telephone Company.

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#### **D. WORKFORCE AND OE: FY1997, FY1998 AND FY1999**

Over the past several years, USAID/Honduras has made every possible effort to reduce operating expense costs; the Mission has skimmed, saved, and made do. Mission senior management has led a continuous and comprehensive review of the Mission's Operating Expense (OE) Budget Requirements. Budgets have been scrutinized line by line and costs have been examined item by item, all done in an effort to insure the most efficient and effective utilization of OE resources. Budgets were reduced to the lowest reasonable levels, and then cut again. The OE amounts shown in the attached tables are the end result of these years of budget reduction exercises and reflect the minimum requirements necessary to operate the Mission and support the indicated work force levels.

USAID/Honduras has slashed all categories of staff over the past four fiscal years. In FY 1996 alone, U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) staff reduction was 30%, totalling 6 positions. This new round of staff cuts continued a drastic downsizing which began in FY92 and has resulted in a reduction in the Mission USDH staff of more than 62% over the four year period. Foreign Service National (FSN) staffing was cut by 28 positions in FY96 and will be cut 8 positions in FY97 to reach 1998 levels. This decrease, combined with earlier cuts, represents a reduction in FSN staff of more than 47% since the FY92 cutbacks began. The Mission also took major reductions in U.S. Personal Service Contractor (USPSC) staffing, cutting four additional positions in order to meet FY97 mandated levels, with overall reduction in the four year period exceeding 50%.

While minimizing staffing costs, the Mission has also made every effort to realize savings in other areas. All but the most critical non-expendable property (NXP) procurement for FY97 and FY98, has been deferred or eliminated. Extensive efforts and appropriate control steps have been taken to hold recurring operating costs to the bare minimums. However, this process suffered a setback when an audit ruling forced the Mission to assume office building costs of more than \$170,000 which, based on earlier policy guidance, had been charged to project funded contractors.

Despite the audit mandated cost increase and significant FSN salary increases, overall operating expenses for USAID/Honduras are projected to drop by \$185,000 from FY97 to FY98.

#### **Personnel Ceilings**

There are two OE and two WF tables attached. Tables OE25522A and WF25522A present data using a staff level of 140 positions for FY97, 132 positions for FY 98 and 131 positions for FY99, as per USAID/Honduras' reclama. Tables OE25522B and WF25522B present data using AID/W staff level mandates for the same period, i.e. 140, 129, and 128 respectively for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

As stated in the Mission reclama to the LAC Bureau of 3/21/97, the Mission is cutting 8 positions in 1997 to reach a level of 132 positions for 1998. While the Mission will meet the mandated 1998 ceilings of 14 USDHs and 35 program funded positions with the cuts it is taking this year, it cannot meet the levels of 80 local hire OE funded positions. We request that our ceiling for OE financed local hire positions be raised from 80 to 83, thus raising our overall ceiling to 132 in 1998. We will take an additional cut in 1998 to reach a ceiling of 131 in 1999.

Any cuts beyond an overall ceiling of 132 positions in 1998 and 131 in 1999 will seriously compromise the integrity of our oversight responsibilities in the areas of financial and real property management. The Mission has very few OE funded local hire technical or program staff left and these are either direct hire FSNs or those who serve across the entire portfolio and who must be OE funded. Thus cuts in the category of local hire OE positions must come principally from our administrative (EXO) and financial management staffs. These staffs are already well below the numbers for other equivalent "full" Missions in Latin America.

Our 1997 cuts include two additional financial management positions from an office that already has been hit very hard over the last several years, bringing local hire financial management staff to 17, including one USPSC. The other two local hire FSNs in FM are administrative clerical staff. Further cuts here would be patently irresponsible. We are running MACS and struggling to make AWACS work. At some point we expect to have to run both systems simultaneously for an extended period of time, official prognosis to the contrary. Our Controllers Office has also assumed increased responsibilities for audits as a result of the IGs retrenchment in this area. Until AWACS is proven to be functional, reliable, and efficient we cannot cut additional FM staff. With the cuts in FM taken to date in this Mission, we have already increased our vulnerability to financial mismanagement, fraud and abuse to uncomfortable levels. Mission Management has decided that under no circumstances can the Controllers Office effectively function with less than 20 staff. Please note that both workforce submissions (WF25522a and WF25522b) reflect a staffing level of 20 positions in the Controllers Office.

To achieve additional cuts, below 132, in FY98 and 131 in FY99 the Mission will be forced to eliminate positions in an already depleted property management section. Total savings in FSN salaries and benefits as a result of this reduction would be insignificant, just under \$11,000 in FY98 and an additional \$3,500 in FY99. However, the bottom line would not change as these savings would have to be used to fund an institutional contractor to provide these services. The Mission estimates that the cost of contracting on this basis, in addition to being at least twice as expensive annually, would increase vulnerability and reduce our ability to effectively manage our \$3 million dollar inventory.

The Mission has also explored the option of procuring property management services through the ICASS at post. This has not been considered seriously as the cost under ICASS would exceed current costs by more than \$50,000 per year. This option would also result in a lower level of service and a reduced capacity for managing and accounting for USAID property.

#### **Analysis of 1997-1999 Trends by Function Code**

There is a sudden increase in USPSC salaries in 1998 because of the need for a short term contractor to cover the Controller function during home leave. This will be offset by expected decreases in NXP in 1998.

For FSN Personnel, there is an estimated increase due to expected adjustments to the salary scale. This may be offset somewhat by gains in the exchange rate although this is by no means certain.

For the Utilities and Maintenance Costs, there is an estimated annual increase for the period. There are, or soon will be, ESAP/IMF requirements to increase the per unit cost of electricity and other services. This increase will hopefully be offset by Mission efforts to conserve energy. The Mission also expects reduced demand for expenses related to office maintenance and repairs, travel and transportation, and supplies and miscellaneous services costs. This trend continues until 1999 and is consistent with the personnel cuts in FY97.

For the NXP category, there is furniture and equipment that will reach the end of the replacement cycle in FY97 and therefore are due for replacement that year. There is a reduced need in FY98, and again there is a projected increase in 1999 when other furniture and equipment will need replacement.

The major variable in NXP costs will undoubtedly be related to ADP equipment. Changes in operating systems, communications, and hardware will be needed and the source of funding has not been determined. This is an area of great concern as we work to support the Mission on a constant budget over at least the next three years.

In FY98 and FY99 we have added the cost of ICASS to our overall reduced budget ceiling. This results in a total budget which is essentially equal to the 1997 budget but must support the cost of ICASS. It should be noted that, in Honduras, ICASS is almost 5 times as expensive as FAAS and it will be a challenge for the Mission to support this additional burden at the same funding level. In addition, we are concerned about the future costs of ICASS. Current proposals to include Regional Security costs, FSN severance, and other services under ICASS will, if approved, be impossible to support under the current ceiling.

Org. Title: USAID/HONDURAS

Org. No: 522

OC

11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent  
 11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH  
 Subtotal OC 11.1

11.3 Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent  
 11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH  
 Subtotal OC 11.3

11.5 Other personnel compensation  
 11.5 USDH  
 11.5 FNDH  
 Subtotal OC 11.5

11.8 Special personal services payments  
 11.8 USPCS Salaries  
 11.8 FN PSC Salaries  
 11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries  
 Subtotal OC 11.8

12.1 Personnel benefits  
 12.1 USDH benefits  
 12.1 Educational Allowances  
 12.1 Cost of Living Allowances  
 12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances  
 12.1 Quarters Allowances  
 12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits  
 12.1 FNDH Benefits  
 12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH  
 12.1 Other FNDH Benefits  
 12.1 US PSC Benefits  
 12.1 FN PSC Benefits  
 12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC  
 12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits  
 12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits  
 Subtotal OC 12.1

13.0 Benefits for former personnel  
 13.0 FNDH  
 13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH  
 13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH  
 13.0 FN PSCs  
 13.0 Severance Payments for FN PSCs  
 13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs  
 Subtotal OC 13.0

FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
3.9	206.4	210.3	3.9	209.6	213.5	3.9	213.5	217.4	3.9	213.5	217.4
3.9	206.4	210.3	3.9	209.6	213.5	3.9	213.5	217.4	3.9	213.5	217.4
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		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	64.5	64.5		66.8	66.8		67.7	67.7		67.7	67.7
0.0	64.5	64.5	0.0	66.8	66.8	0.0	67.7	67.7	0.0	67.7	67.7
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
177.6		177.6	211.9		211.9	178.8		178.8	178.8		178.8
380.4	625.5	1,005.9	447.7	561.4	1,009.1	470.3	550.4	1,020.7	475.3	530.9	1,006.2
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
558.0	625.5	1,183.5	659.6	561.4	1,221.0	649.1	550.4	1,199.5	654.1	530.9	1,185.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
136.7		136.7	139.7		139.7	140.2		140.2	140.2		140.2
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
2.1		2.1	4.2		4.2	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
3.9	23.5	27.4	3.9	24.9	28.8	3.9	25.4	29.3	3.9	25.4	29.3
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	16.0	16.0		16.7	16.7		17.6	17.6		17.6	17.6
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
142.7	39.5	182.2	147.8	41.6	189.4	146.9	43.0	189.9	146.9	43.0	189.9
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
	28.8	28.8			0.0		4.6	4.6		5.3	5.3
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	28.8	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	5.3	5.3

Org. Title: **USAID / HONDURAS**  
 Org. No: **522**  
 OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Training Travel	22.8		22.8	19.8		19.8	14.8		14.8	12.3		12.3
21.0 Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Post Assignment Travel - to field	12.7		12.7	12.0		12.0	9.6		9.6	9.6		9.6
21.0 Assignment to Washington Travel	10.0		10.0	8.4		8.4	7.8		7.8	7.8		7.8
21.0 Home Leave Travel	28.0		28.0	19.2		19.2	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0 R & R Travel	11.9		11.9	17.0		17.0	16.3		16.3	16.3		16.3
21.0 Education Travel	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
21.0 Evacuation Travel	10.0		10.0	8.0		8.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0 Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2
21.0 Site Visits - Mission Personnel	8.8	15.7	24.5	6.4	15.4	21.8	6.4	15.4	21.8	6.4	15.4	21.8
21.0 Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	20.7		20.7	22.4		22.4	22.4		22.4	19.9		19.9
21.0 Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Other Operational Travel	6.8		6.8	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8
<b>Subtotal OC 21.0</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>142.7</b>
22.0 Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0 Post assignment freight	113.5		113.5	118.0		118.0	90.0		90.0	90.0		90.0
22.0 Home Leave Freight	12.5		12.5	8.0		8.0	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
22.0 Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	7.7		7.7	3.4		3.4	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5.8		5.8	1.1		1.1	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
<b>Subtotal OC 22.0</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>
23.2 Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	360.0		360.0	360.0		360.0	360.0		360.0	360.0		360.0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	82.2		82.2	82.2		82.2	82.2		82.2	82.2		82.2
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Residences	182.0		182.0	182.0		182.0	182.0		182.0	182.0		182.0
<b>Subtotal OC 23.2</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>624.2</b>
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	100.7		100.7	102.1		102.1	104.7		104.7	104.7		104.7
23.3 Residential Utilities	30.3		30.3	32.4		32.4	33.9		33.9	33.9		33.9
23.3 Telephone Costs	18.0	37.3	55.3	18.9	37.8	56.7	19.8	38.8	58.6	19.8	38.8	58.6
23.3 ADP Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 ADP Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services		2.4	2.4		2.5	2.5		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6
<b>Subtotal OC 23.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>170.7</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>193.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>199.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>199.8</b>



Org. Title: **USAID/HONDURAS**Org. No: **522**

OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	16.0		16.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	16.0	0.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	53.6		53.6	54.2		54.2	55.9		55.9	55.9		55.9
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	50.2		50.2	51.7		51.7	53.2		53.2	53.2		53.2
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		1.5	1.5		1.6	1.6		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	10.2	45.2	55.4	7.5	15.8	23.3	9.0	8.1	17.1	9.0	26.9	35.9
25.2 Staff training contracts	30.4	1.8	32.2	25.0	1.9	26.9	18.6	2.0	20.6	18.6	2.0	20.6
25.2 ADP related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	145.4	48.5	193.9	139.4	19.3	158.7	137.7	11.9	149.6	137.7	30.7	168.4
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS			0.0	194.5		194.5	194.5		194.5	194.5		194.5
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	194.5	0.0	194.5	194.5	0.0	194.5	194.5	0.0	194.5
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance		30.7	30.7		32.7	32.7		33.0	33.0		33.0	33.0
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	20.0	11.8	31.8	21.0	11.4	32.4	22.1	12.1	34.2	22.1	12.1	34.2
Subtotal OC 25.4	20.0	42.5	62.5	21.0	44.1	65.1	22.1	45.1	67.2	22.1	45.1	67.2
25.6 Medical Care			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	20.2	30.0	50.2	20.5	31.0	51.5	20.5	32.0	52.5	20.5	32.0	52.5
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	8.0	10.0	18.0	9.0	11.0	20.0	9.5	11.4	20.9	9.5	11.4	20.9
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.7	28.2	40.0	68.2	29.5	42.0	71.5	30.0	43.4	73.4	30.0	43.4	73.4

## OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE-25522A.wk4

Org. Title: **USAID/HONDURAS**Org. No: **522**

OC

25.8 Substantance and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)

Subtotal OC 25.8

26.0 Supplies and materials

Subtotal OC 26.0

31.0 Equipment

31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Vehicles

31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment

31.0 ADP Hardware purchases

31.0 ADP Software purchases

Subtotal OC 31.0

32.0 Lands and structures

32.0 Purchase of Land &amp; Buildings (&amp; construction of bldgs.)

32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential

Subtotal OC 32.0

42.0 Claims and indemnities

Subtotal OC 42.0

**TOTAL BUDGET**

FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85.0	25.0	110.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0
85.0	25.0	110.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
45.0		45.0	20.0		20.0			0.0			0.0
70.0		70.0	18.0		18.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
20.0		20.0			0.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
15.0		15.0			0.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
150.0	0.0	150.0	38.0	0.0	38.0	70.0	0.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	70.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2,077.8	1,307.1	3,384.9	2,194.5	1,200.0	3,394.5	2,194.5	1,200.0	3,394.5	2,194.5	1,200.0	3,394.5

The following line is to be used to show your estimate of FY 98 and FY 99 Program Funded ICASS costs.  
Enter dollars in thousands - same format as above.

	FY 98	FY 99
	Est.	Est.
ICASS - Program Funded	77.0	77.0

Org. Title: USAID/HONDURAS

Org. No: 522

OC

11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent

11.1 Base Pay &amp; pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH

Subtotal OC 11.1

11.3 Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent

11.3 Base Pay &amp; pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH

Subtotal OC 11.3

11.5 Other personnel compensation

11.5 USDH

11.5 FNDH

Subtotal OC 11.5

11.8 Special personal services payments

11.8 USPCS Salaries

11.8 FN PSC Salaries

11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries

Subtotal OC 11.8

12.1 Personnel benefits

12.1 USDH benefits

12.1 Educational Allowances

12.1 Cost of Living Allowances

12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances

12.1 Quarters Allowances

12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits

12.1 FNDH Benefits

12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH

12.1 Other FNDH Benefits

12.1 US PSC Benefits

12.1 FN PSC Benefits

12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC

12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits

12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits

Subtotal OC 12.1

13.0 Benefits for former personnel

13.0 FNDH

13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH

13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH

13.0 FN PSCs

13.0 Severance Payments for FN PSCs

13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs

Subtotal OC 13.0

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
3.9 206.4 210.3	3.9	206.4	210.3	3.9 209.6 213.5	3.9	209.6	213.5	3.9 213.5 217.4	3.9	213.5	217.4	3.9 213.5 217.4
3.9 206.4 210.3	3.9	206.4	210.3	3.9 209.6 213.5	3.9	209.6	213.5	3.9 213.5 217.4	3.9	213.5	217.4	3.9 213.5 217.4
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
64.5 64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	66.8 66.8	66.8	66.8	67.7 67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7
0.0 64.5 64.5	0.0	64.5	64.5	0.0 66.8 66.8	0.0	66.8	66.8	0.0 67.7 67.7	0.0	67.7	67.7	0.0 67.7 67.7
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
177.6 177.6	177.6	177.6	177.6	211.9 211.9	211.9	211.9	178.8 178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8
380.4 625.5 1,005.9	380.4	625.5	1,005.9	454.7 543.4 998.1	454.7	543.4	998.1	475.3 530.9 1,006.2	475.3	530.9	1,006.2	475.3 530.9 1,006.2
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
658.0 625.5 1,183.5	658.0	625.5	1,183.5	666.6 543.4 1,210.0	666.6	543.4	1,210.0	654.1 530.9 1,185.0	654.1	530.9	1,185.0	654.1 530.9 1,185.0
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
136.7 136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7	139.7 139.7	139.7	139.7	140.2 140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.1 2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.2 4.2	4.2	4.2	2.8 2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.9 23.5 27.4	3.9	23.5	27.4	3.9 24.9 28.8	3.9	24.9	28.8	3.9 25.4 29.3	3.9	25.4	29.3	3.9 25.4 29.3
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.0 16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.7 16.7	16.7	16.7	17.6 17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
142.7 39.5 182.2	142.7	39.5	182.2	147.8 41.6 189.4	147.8	41.6	189.4	146.9 43.0 189.9	146.9	43.0	189.9	146.9 43.0 189.9
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
34.4 34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3 5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0 34.4 34.4	0.0	34.4	34.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 5.3 5.3	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0 5.3 5.3

## OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE-25522B.wk4

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS

Org. No: 522

OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Training Travel	22.8		22.8	14.8		14.8	12.3		12.3	12.3		12.3
21.0 Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Post Assignment Travel - to field	12.7		12.7	12.0		12.0	9.6		9.6	9.6		9.6
21.0 Assignment to Washington Travel	10.0		10.0	8.4		8.4	7.8		7.8	7.8		7.8
21.0 Home Leave Travel	28.0		28.0	19.2		19.2	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0 R & R Travel	11.9		11.9	17.0		17.0	16.3		16.3	16.3		16.3
21.0 Education Travel	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
21.0 Evacuation Travel	10.0		10.0	8.0		8.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0 Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2
21.0 Site Visits - Mission Personnel	8.8	15.7	24.5	6.4	15.4	21.8	6.4	15.4	21.8	6.4	15.4	21.8
21.0 Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	20.7		20.7	20.4		20.4	19.9		19.9	19.9		19.9
21.0 Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Other Operational Travel	6.8		6.8	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8
Subtotal OC 21.0	146.9	15.7	162.6	126.2	15.4	141.6	127.3	15.4	142.7	127.3	15.4	142.7
22.0 Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0 Post assignment freight	113.5		113.5	118.0		118.0	90.0		90.0	90.0		90.0
22.0 Home Leave Freight	12.5		12.5	8.0		8.0	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
22.0 Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	7.7		7.7	3.4		3.4	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5.8		5.8	1.1		1.1	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
Subtotal OC 22.0	139.5	0.0	139.5	130.5	0.0	130.5	110.0	0.0	110.0	110.0	0.0	110.0
23.2 Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	360.0		360.0	360.0		360.0	360.0		360.0	360.0		360.0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	82.2		82.2	82.2		82.2	82.2		82.2	82.2		82.2
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Residences	182.0		182.0	182.0		182.0	182.0		182.0	182.0		182.0
Subtotal OC 23.2	624.2	0.0	624.2	624.2	0.0	624.2	624.2	0.0	624.2	624.2	0.0	624.2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities		100.7	100.7		102.1	102.1		104.7	104.7		104.7	104.7
23.3 Residential Utilities		30.3	30.3		32.4	32.4		33.9	33.9		33.9	33.9
23.3 Telephone Costs	18.0	37.3	55.3	18.9	37.8	56.7	19.8	38.8	58.6	19.8	38.8	58.6
23.3 ADP Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 ADP Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services		2.4	2.4		2.5	2.5		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6
Subtotal OC 23.3	18.0	170.7	188.7	18.9	174.8	193.7	19.8	180.0	199.8	19.8	180.0	199.8

Org. Title: **USAID/HONDURAS**Org. No: **522**

OC

**24.0 Printing and Reproduction****Subtotal OC 24.0****25.1 Advisory and assistance services**

25.1 Studies, Analyses, &amp; Evaluations

25.1 Management &amp; Professional Support Services

25.1 Engineering &amp; Technical Services

**Subtotal OC 25.1****25.2 Other services**

25.2 Office Security Guards

25.2 Residential Security Guard Services

25.2 Official Residential Expenses

25.2 Representation Allowances

25.2 Non-Federal Audits

25.2 Grievances/Investigations

25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees

25.2 Vehicle Rental

25.2 Manpower Contracts

25.2 Records Declassification &amp; Other Records Services

25.2 Recruiting activities

25.2 Penalty Interest Payments

25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services

25.2 Staff training contracts

25.2 ADP related contracts

**Subtotal OC 25.2****25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts**

25.3 ICASS

25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts

**Subtotal OC 25.3****25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities**

25.4 Office building Maintenance

25.4 Residential Building Maintenance

**Subtotal OC 25.4****25.6 Medical Care****Subtotal OC 25.6****25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods**

25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs

25.7 Storage Services

25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance

25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance

25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance

**Subtotal OC 25.7**

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	16.0		16.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	16.0	0.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	53.6		53.6	54.2		54.2	55.9		55.9	55.9		55.9
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	50.2		50.2	51.7		51.7	53.2		53.2	53.2		53.2
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		1.5	1.5		1.6	1.6		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	10.2	39.6	49.8	7.5	33.8	41.3	9.0	26.9	35.9	9.0	26.9	35.9
25.2 Staff training contracts	30.4	1.8	32.2	25.0	1.9	26.9	18.6	2.0	20.6	18.6	2.0	20.6
25.2 ADP related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	145.4	42.9	188.3	139.4	37.3	176.7	137.7	30.7	168.4	137.7	30.7	168.4
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS			0.0	194.5		194.5	194.5		194.5	194.5		194.5
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	194.5	0.0	194.5	194.5	0.0	194.5	194.5	0.0	194.5
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance		30.7	30.7		32.7	32.7		33.0	33.0		33.0	33.0
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	20.0	11.8	31.8	21.0	11.4	32.4	22.1	12.1	34.2	22.1	12.1	34.2
Subtotal OC 25.4	20.0	42.5	62.5	21.0	44.1	65.1	22.1	45.1	67.2	22.1	45.1	67.2
25.6 Medical Care			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	20.2	30.0	50.2	20.5	31.0	51.5	20.5	32.0	52.5	20.5	32.0	52.5
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	8.0	10.0	18.0	9.0	11.0	20.0	9.5	11.4	20.9	9.5	11.4	20.9
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.7	28.2	40.0	68.2	29.5	42.0	71.5	30.0	43.4	73.4	30.0	43.4	73.4

## OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE-25522B.wk4

Org. Title: **USAID/HONDURAS**Org. No: **522**

OC

25.8 Subsistence and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)

Subtotal OC 25.8

26.0 Supplies and materials

Subtotal OC 26.0

31.0 Equipment

31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Vehicles

31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment

31.0 ADP Hardware purchases

31.0 ADP Software purchases

Subtotal OC 31.0

32.0 Lands and structures

32.0 Purchase of Land &amp; Buildings (&amp; construction of bldgs.)

32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential

Subtotal OC 32.0

42.0 Claims and indemnities

Subtotal OC 42.0

TOTAL BUDGET

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials	85.0	25.0	110.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0
Subtotal OC 26.0	85.0	25.0	110.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0
31.0 Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	45.0		45.0	20.0		20.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	70.0		70.0	18.0		18.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 ADP Hardware purchases	20.0		20.0			0.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
31.0 ADP Software purchases	15.0		15.0			0.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	150.0	0.0	150.0	38.0	0.0	38.0	70.0	0.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	70.0
32.0 Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of bldgs.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	2,077.8	1,307.1	3,384.9	2,194.5	1,200.0	3,394.5	2,194.5	1,200.0	3,394.5	2,194.5	1,200.0	3,394.5

The following line is to be used to show your estimate of FY 98 and FY 99 Program Funded ICASS costs.  
Enter dollars in thousands - same format as above.

	FY 98	FY 99
	Est.	Est.
ICASS - Program Funded	77.0	77.0

Org. Title: USAID/HONDURAS  
 Org. No: 522  
 OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.4	66.6	67.0	0.4	70.1	70.5	0.4	73.5	73.9	0.4	73.5	73.9
Subtotal OC 11.1	0.4	66.6	67.0	0.4	70.1	70.5	0.4	73.5	73.9	0.4	73.5	73.9
11.3 Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5 USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5 FNDH		22.1	22.1		23.6	23.6		24.5	24.5		24.5	24.5
Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	22.1	22.1	0.0	23.6	23.6	0.0	24.5	24.5	0.0	24.5	24.5
11.8 Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8 USPSC Salaries	53.7		53.7	92.8		92.8	60.3		60.3	60.3		60.3
11.8 FN PSC Salaries	137.2	189.5	326.7	139.3	192.4	331.7	140.7	196.5	337.2	140.7	196.5	337.2
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.8	190.9	189.5	380.4	232.1	192.4	424.5	201.0	196.5	397.5	201.0	196.5	397.5
12.1 Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Educational Allowances	85.0		85.0	71.3		71.3	71.3		71.3	71.3		71.3
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH	0.4	10.4	10.8	0.4	11.0	11.4	0.4	11.5	11.9	0.4	11.5	11.9
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits		3.5	3.5		3.3	3.3		4.1	4.1		4.1	4.1
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 12.1	85.4	13.9	99.3	71.7	14.3	86.0	71.7	15.6	87.3	71.7	15.6	87.3
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0 FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 Severance Payments for FN PSCs		15.7	15.7			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	15.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURASOrg. No: 522

OC

	FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Training Travel	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8
21.0 Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0	2.4		2.4			0.0			0.0
21.0 Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0	2.4		2.4			0.0			0.0
21.0 Home Leave Travel			0.0	4.8		4.8			0.0			0.0
21.0 R & R Travel	2.6		2.6			0.0	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
21.0 Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Evacuation Travel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
21.0 Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	3.0		3.0	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
21.0 Site Visits - Mission Personnel		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2
21.0 Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5
21.0 Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0 Other Operational Travel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
Subtotal OC 21.0	16.9	2.2	19.1	26.2	2.2	28.4	19.2	2.2	21.4	19.2	2.2	21.4
22.0 Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0 Post assignment freight			0.0	29.0		29.0			0.0			0.0
22.0 Home Leave Freight			0.0	2.0		2.0			0.0			0.0
22.0 Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	1.4		1.4	0.6		0.6	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.3		0.3	0.1		0.1			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 22.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	31.7	0.0	31.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
23.2 Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	50.4		50.4	50.4		50.4	50.4		50.4	50.4		50.4
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	11.5		11.5	11.5		11.5	11.5		11.5	11.5		11.5
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Residences	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0
Subtotal OC 23.2	79.9	0.0	79.9	79.9	0.0	79.9	79.9	0.0	79.9	79.9	0.0	79.9
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities		14.1	14.1		14.3	14.3		14.7	14.7		14.7	14.7
23.3 Residential Utilities		2.3	2.3		2.6	2.6		2.8	2.8		2.8	2.8
23.3 Telephone Costs	2.5	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.3	7.0	2.8	4.4	7.2	2.8	4.4	7.2
23.3 ADP Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 ADP Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services		1.6	1.6		1.5	1.5		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4
Subtotal OC 23.3	2.5	22.0	24.5	2.7	22.7	25.4	2.8	23.3	26.1	2.8	23.3	26.1



Org. Title: USAID/HONDURAS

Org. No: 522

OC

## 24.0 Printing and Reproduction

## Subtotal OC 24.0

## 25.1 Advisory and assistance services

25.1 Studies, Analyses, &amp; Evaluations

25.1 Management &amp; Professional Support Services

25.1 Engineering &amp; Technical Services

## Subtotal OC 25.1

## 25.2 Other services

25.2 Office Security Guards

25.2 Residential Security Guard Services

25.2 Official Residential Expenses

25.2 Representation Allowances

25.2 Non-Federal Audits

25.2 Grievances/Investigations

25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees

25.2 Vehicle Rental

25.2 Manpower Contracts

25.2 Records Declassification &amp; Other Records Services

25.2 Recruiting activities

25.2 Penalty Interest Payments

25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services

25.2 Staff training contracts

25.2 ADP related contracts

## Subtotal OC 25.2

## 25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts

25.3 FAAS

25.3 ICASS

25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts

## Subtotal OC 25.3

## 25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities

25.4 Office building Maintenance

25.4 Residential Building Maintenance

## Subtotal OC 25.4

## 25.6 Medical Care

## Subtotal OC 25.6

## 25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment &amp; storage of goods

25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs

25.7 Storage Services

25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance

25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance

25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance

## Subtotal OC 25.7

FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
7.5		7.5	7.6		7.6	7.8		7.8	7.8		7.8
4.0		4.0	4.1		4.1	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.3
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
5.7	4.4	10.1	2.0	2.7	4.7	3.9	2.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	5.9
	2.4	2.4	2.6		2.6			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
17.2	6.8	24.0	16.3	2.7	19.0	16.0	2.0	18.0	16.0	2.0	18.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0	27.2		27.2	27.2		27.2	27.2		27.2
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	27.2	27.2	0.0	27.2	27.2	0.0	27.2
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
	4.3	4.3		4.6	4.6		4.6	4.6		4.6	4.6
1.6	0.9	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.6	1.8	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.8
1.6	5.2	6.8	1.7	5.5	7.2	1.8	5.6	7.4	1.8	5.6	7.4
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
4.0	3.0	7.0		3.0	3.0	4.2	3.1	7.3	4.2	3.1	7.3
	2.6	2.6	4.1	2.9	7.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
4.0	5.6	9.6	4.1	5.9	10.0	4.2	6.1	10.3	4.2	6.1	10.3

## COST of CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

CO-25522.WK4

Org. Title: **USAID/HONDURAS**Org. No: **522**

OC

25.8 Substantance and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)

Subtotal OC 25.8

26.0 Supplies and materials

Subtotal OC 26.0

31.0 Equipment

31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Vehicles

31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment

31.0 ADP Hardware purchases

31.0 ADP Software purchases

Subtotal OC 31.0

32.0 Lands and structures

32.0 Purchase of Land &amp; Buildings (&amp; construction of bldgs.)

32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential

Subtotal OC 32.0

42.0 Claims and indemnities

Subtotal OC 42.0

TOTAL BUDGET

Less FAAS

Net Mission Budget

FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.9	3.5	15.4	7.0	3.5	10.5	7.0	3.5	10.5	7.0	3.5	10.5
11.9	3.5	15.4	7.0	3.5	10.5	7.0	3.5	10.5	7.0	3.5	10.5
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
6.3		6.3	2.8		2.8			0.0			0.0
9.8		9.8	2.5		2.5	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
2.8		2.8			0.0	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
2.1		2.1			0.0	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
21.0	0.0	21.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	9.8	0.0	9.8	9.8	0.0	9.8
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
433.4	353.1	786.5	506.3	342.9	849.2	441.9	352.8	794.7	441.9	352.8	794.7
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
433.4	353.1	786.5	506.3	342.9	849.2	441.9	352.8	794.7	441.9	352.8	794.7

Orgno.: 522

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS

**Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account**

Action	FY 97			FY 98			FY 99		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

**Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular (\$000s)**

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Balance Start of Year	4,199.5	7,252.4	10,514.4
Obligations	1,307.1	1,200.0	1,200.0
Deposits	4,360.0	4,462.0	2,200.0
Balance End of Year	7,252.4	10,514.4	11,514.4

**Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents****Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property (\$00Cs)**

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Balance Start of Year		0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents**

**Workforce Resources (wf25522A.wk4)**  
**FY 1997 Position Allocation of Staff Ceilings**

**Organization: HONDURAS**

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Strategic Objective 4: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3		2	1			6	2	1	1	1		3		8	14
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1	1			1		3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2			8								0	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited		1	1	1			3		4	1			1		6	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited	2	1	3	1			7	2	16	39	5		10		72	79
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6			23			2					2	25
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)		1	1				2								0	2
Total Staff by Objective	16	7	16	11	0	0	49	4	22	44	6	0	15	0	91	140
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

## Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1997 Ceiling

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Special Objective 1: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con-troller	EXO	Con-tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total USPSCs	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	11
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	2	1	3	1	0	0	7	2	16	39	5	0	10	0	72	79
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	10	4	9	7	0	0	30	2	16	41	5	0	10	0	74	104
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	2	2	4	2	0	0	10	2	20	40	5	0	11	0	78	88
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Staff	10	5	10	8	0	0	33	2	20	42	5	0	11	0	80	113
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total OE/TF Staff (Includes USDH)	5	2	6	3	0	0	16	4	22	42	6	0	15	0	89	105
Total Program Funded Staff	11	5	9	8	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Grand Total All Staff	16	7	15	11	0	0	49	4	22	44	6	0	15	0	91	140

**Notes:**

- TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

**Workforce Resources**  
**FY 1998 Position Allocation of Staff Ceilings**

**Organization: HONDURAS**

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Strategic Objective 4: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective 3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices							Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other		
USDH	3		2	1			6	2	1	1	1		3		8	14
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1	1			1		3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2			8								0	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited		1	1	1			3		4	1			1		6	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited	2	1	2	1			6	2	14	36	5		8		65	74
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6			23			2					2	25
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)		1	1				2								0	2
<b>Total Staff by Objective</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>132</b>
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

## Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1998 Ceiling

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Special Objective 1: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total USPSCs	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	11
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	2	14	36	5	0	8	0	65	71
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	10	4	8	7	0	0	29	2	14	38	5	0	8	0	67	96
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	2	2	3	2	0	0	9	2	18	37	5	0	9	0	71	80
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Staff	10	5	9	8	0	0	32	2	18	39	5	0	9	0	73	105
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	5	2	5	3	0	0	15	4	20	39	6	0	13	0	82	97
Total Program Funded Staff	11	5	9	8	0	0	33	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Grand Total All Staff	16	7	14	11	0	0	48	4	20	41	6	0	13	0	84	132

**Notes:**

- TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

**Workforce Resources**  
**FY 1999 Position Allocation of Staff Target Levels**

**Organization: HONDURAS**

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Strategic Objective 4: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3		2	1			6	2	1	1	1		3		8	14
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1	1			1		3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2			8								0	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited		1	1	1			3		4	1			1		6	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited	1	1	2	1			5	2	14	36	5		8		65	70
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6			23			2					2	25
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)		1	1				2								0	2
Total Staff by Objective	15	7	14	11	0	0	47	4	20	41	6	0	13	0	84	131
TAACs*																
Fellows*																



## Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1999 Target

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Special Objective 1: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective 3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices								Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	
USDH	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total USPSCs	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	11
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	2	14	36	5	0	8	0	65	70
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	9	4	8	7	0	0	28	2	14	38	5	0	8	0	67	95
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	1	2	3	2	0	0	8	2	18	37	5	0	9	0	71	79
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Staff	9	5	9	8	0	0	31	2	18	39	5	0	9	0	73	104
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	4	2	5	3	0	0	14	4	20	39	6	0	13	0	82	96
Total Program Funded Staff	11	5	9	8	0	0	27	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	27
Grand Total All Staff	15	7	14	11	0	0	47	4	20	41	6	0	13	0	84	131

**Notes:**

- \* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

# Workforce Resources

## FY 1999 Position Allocation of Staff Target Levels vs. Request Level

Organization: HONDURAS

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Strategic Objective 4: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3		2	1			6	2	1	1	1		3		8	14
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1	1			1		3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2			8								0	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited		1	1	1			3		4	1			1		6	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited	1	1	2	1			5	2	14	36	5		8		65	70
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6			23			2					2	25
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)		1	1				2								0	2
Total Staff by Objective	15	7	14	14	0	0	47	4	20	41	6	0	13	0	84	131
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

## Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1999 Request

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Special Objective 1: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective 3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices								Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	
USDH	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total USPSCs	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	11
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	2	14	36	5	0	8	0	65	70
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	9	4	8	7	0	0	28	2	14	38	5	0	8	0	67	95
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	1	2	3	2	0	0	6	2	18	37	5	0	9	0	71	79
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Staff	9	5	9	8	0	0	31	2	18	39	5	0	9	0	73	104
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total OE/TF Staff (Includes USDH)	4	2	5	3	0	0	14	4	20	39	6	0	13	0	82	96
Total Program Funded Staff	11	5	9	8	0	0	28	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Grand Total All Staff	15	7	14	11	0	0	47	4	20	41	6	0	13	0	84	131

**Notes:**

\* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can devide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

**Workforce Resources (wf25522B.wk4)**  
**FY 1997 Position Allocation of Staff Ceilings**

**Organization: HONDURAS**

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Strategic Objective 4: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3		2	1			6	2	1	1	1		3		8	14
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1	1			1		3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2			8								0	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited		1	1	1			3		4	1			1		6	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited	2	1	3	1			7	2	16	39	5		10		72	79
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6			23			2					2	25
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)		1	1				2								0	2
Total Staff by Objective	16	7	15	11	0	0	49	4	22	44	6	0	15	0	91	140
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

## Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1997 Ceiling

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Special Objective 1: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective 3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices								Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	
USDH	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total USPSCs	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	11
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	2	1	3	1	0	0	7	2	16	39	5	0	10	0	72	79
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	10	4	9	7	0	0	30	2	16	41	5	0	10	0	74	104
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	2	2	4	2	0	0	10	2	20	40	5	0	11	0	78	88
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Staff	10	5	10	8	0	0	33	2	20	42	5	0	11	0	80	113
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total OE/TF Staff (Includes USDH)	5	2	6	3	0	0	16	4	22	42	6	0	15	0	89	105
Total Program Funded Staff	11	5	9	8	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Grand Total All Staff	16	7	15	11	0	0	49	4	22	44	6	0	15	0	91	140

**Notes:**

- TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

**Workforce Resources**  
**FY 1998 Position Allocation of Staff Ceilings**

**Organization: HONDURAS**

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Strategic Objective 4: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3		2	1			6	2	1	1	1		3		8	14
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1	1			1		3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2			8								0	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited		1	1	1			3		4	1			1		6	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited	2	1	2	1			6	2	14	33	5		8		62	68
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6			23			2					2	25
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)		1	1				2								0	2
Total Staff by Objective	16	7	14	11	0	0	48	4	20	38	6	0	13	0	81	129
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

## Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1998 Ceiling

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Special Objective 1: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective 3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices								Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Con-troller	EXO	Con-tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	
USDH	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total USPSCs	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	11
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	2	14	33	5	0	8	0	62	68
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	10	4	8	7	0	0	29	2	14	35	5	0	8	0	64	93
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	2	2	3	2	0	0	9	2	18	34	5	0	9	0	68	77
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Staff	10	5	9	8	0	0	32	2	18	36	5	0	9	0	70	102
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total OE/TF Staff (Includes USDH)	5	2	5	3	0	0	15	4	20	36	6	0	13	0	79	94
Total Program Funded Staff	11	5	9	8	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Grand Total All Staff	16	7	14	11	0	0	48	4	20	38	6	0	13	0	81	129

**Notes:**

- \* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

**Workforce Resources**  
**FY 1999 Position Allocation of Staff Target Levels**

**Organization: HONDURAS**

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Strategic Objective 4: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3		2	1			6	2	1	1	1		3		8	14
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1	1			1		3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2			8								0	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited		1	1	1			3		4	1			1		6	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited	2	1	2	1			6	2	14	32	5		8		61	67
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6			23			2					2	25
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)		1	1				2								0	2
Total Staff by Objective	16	7	14	11	0	0	48	4	20	37	6	0	13	0	80	128
TAACs*																
Fellows*																



## Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1999 Target

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Special Objective 1: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective 3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Controller	EXO	Contracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total USPSCs	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	11
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	2	14	32	5	0	8	0	61	67
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	10	4	8	7	0	0	29	2	14	34	5	0	8	0	63	92
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	2	2	3	2	0	0	9	2	18	33	5	0	9	0	67	76
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Staff	10	5	9	8	0	0	32	2	18	35	5	0	9	0	69	101
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total OE/TF Staff (Includes USDH)	5	2	5	3	0	0	15	4	20	35	6	0	13	0	78	93
Total Program Funded Staff	11	5	9	8	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Grand Total All Staff	16	7	14	11	0	0	48	4	20	37	6	0	13	0	80	128

### Notes:

- TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

**Workforce Resources**  
**FY 1999 Position Allocation of Staff Target Levels vs. Request Level**

**Organization: HONDURAS**

								Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Strategic Objective 4: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	3		2	1			6	2	1	1	1		3		8	14
USPSC (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
USPSC (OE/TF) Locally Recruited							0		1	1			1		3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2			8								0	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited		1	1	1			3		4	1			1		6	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Internationally Recruited							0								0	0
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (OE/TF) Locally Recruited	1	1	2	1			5	2	14	36	5		8		65	70
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6			23			2					2	25
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF Funded)							0								0	0
Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)		1	1				2								0	2
Total Staff by Objective	16	7	12	11	0	0	47	4	20	41	6	0	13	0	84	131
TAACs*																
Fellows*																

## Totals by Staffing Category - FY 1999 Request

Staff	Strategic Objective 1: (title)	Strategic Objective 2: (title)	Strategic Objective 3: (title)	Special Objective 1: (title)	Special Objective 2: (title)	Special Objective 3: (title)	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Support Offices								Grand Total Staff
								Mission Mgt.	Con- troller	EXO	Con- tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	
USDH	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	8	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
USPSC (Program Funded)	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total USPSCs	3	1	2	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	11
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	2	14	36	5	0	8	0	65	70
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	9	4	8	7	0	0	28	2	14	38	5	0	8	0	67	95
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	1	2	3	2	0	0	8	2	18	37	5	0	9	0	71	79
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	8	3	6	6	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	25
Total FSN/TCN Staff	9	5	9	8	0	0	31	2	18	39	5	0	9	0	73	104
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total OE/TF Staff (Includes USDH)	4	2	5	3	0	0	14	4	20	39	6	0	13	0	82	96
Total Program Funded Staff	11	5	9	8	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Grand Total All Staff	15	7	14	11	0	0	47	4	20	41	6	0	13	0	84	131

**Notes:**

- \* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

## **E. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE: CFR 22 216**

### **Issues**

Under new guidelines, PL-480 Title II activities require compliance with U.S. environmental requirements (22 CFR 216); however, it is still unclear as to the financial implications (project funding and/or personnel) of obtaining a Title II program environmental assessment (EA) and following its recommendations. Depending upon the findings, implementing the EA's recommendations may greatly impact the Title II program and its expected results.

### **Illustrative Schedule of 22 CFR 216 Reviews**

**1) Basic Education and Skills Training (BEST/522-0388):** The BEST project's Environmental Impact Assessment is underway and should be ready for LAC/ENV review in July 1997.

**2) PL-480 Title II: CARE/Honduras** is currently conducting an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) to determine what activities (i.e., food for work and monetization) will require an Environmental Assessment (EA). Although according to the regulations and based on the environmental rationale provided, general feeding programs will continue to be eligible for "categorical exclusions". However, in consultation with the Mission's Environmental Officer (MEO), it has already been determined that Food-for-Work activities such as road construction and improvement need to undergo an environmental review. Therefore, CARE has initiated the necessary steps to have this EA completed by September 30, 1997.

**3) Strengthening Democratic Institutions II:** This project will build upon the accomplishments of the SDI Project by helping institutionalize Honduran democracy, fostering due process and the Rule of Law and encouraging good governance through increased transparency and accountability. As envisioned, project activities may fall under the Categorical Exclusion Section 216.2(c) in USAID Environmental Procedures, which indicates that education, technical assistance and training efforts are not subject to the procedures. Therefore, as with its predecessor project, the IEE will likely recommend a categorical exclusion for this project.

## **V. ANNEXES**

### **A. New Partnerships Initiative (NPI):**

The USAID Program in Honduras strongly supports NPI goals. Mission-analysis indicates that in 1996, about 56.2% of Mission's expenditures contributed directly to NPI goals. The percentage contribution varies by SO: 63.2% for SO1, 50.6% for SO2, 53.8% for SO3, and 49.3% for SO4.

Virtually all of the activities within SO1 make a substantial contribution to NPI goals. The Mission's small business development and small agribusiness and export development activities strengthen numerous local NGOs and support them in their efforts to strengthen small businesses. Innovative microenterprise programs bring an increasingly broad range of financial services to the growing number of microentrepreneurs. Policy activities promote reforms that enable private and community actions to flourish. The alternative basic education and nonformal skills training activities also empower local NGOs to better provide education and skills to out-of-school youth and adults.

In SO2, protected area activities support resource management partnerships between U.S. environmental NGOs and local Honduran entities, as well as supporting local environmental NGOs with training and small grants. The hillside agriculture project works with six NGOs under an agreement with CARE, which provides comprehensive technical services to hillside farm families and isolated farm communities.

In SO3, activities strengthen the ability of Honduran NGOs to provide child survival and reproductive health services, to construct water and sanitation systems, and to promote STD/AIDS prevention practices.

In SO4, Mission activities contribute to all NPI democratic local governance objectives by promoting widespread community participation in local government, strengthening NGOs that work directly with municipal governments, and training both municipal authorities and community members in good local governance practices.

## **B. Summit of the Americas**

The Summit of the Americas Plan of Action lists 23 numbered goals. Ten of these are directly supported by the USAID/Honduras program described below.

### **Summit Goal No. 1: Strengthening Democracy**

Fostering local grass-roots participation is a major objective of numerous USAID activities including: the Land Use Productivity Enhancement (LUPE) project, the CARE Title II food security program, the rural potable water and sanitation program, and the municipal development program.

### **Summit Goal No. 2: Promoting and Protecting Human Rights**

The primary objective of the USAID Strengthening Democratic Initiatives Project (SDI) is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of and access to the justice system. We are strengthening the prosecutorial function of the new Public Ministry (PM) and the court system. The new Criminal Procedures Code supported under the project will change the system into one that is fundamentally fairer, more effective, more transparent, and more respectful of human rights. The PM has established a Special Prosecutor for Women and Minorities. Public campaigns by the PM are informing citizens of their right to file complaints with the PM and encouraging them to do so. Citizens are responding, greatly expanding access to the justice system.

### **Summit Goal No. 5: Combatting Corruption**

Under the SDI Project, the PM focuses very directly on eliminating corruption and improving financial accountability. USAID assists the PM's new Special Prosecutor for Corruption with technical experts and auditors for complex financial crimes. The Special Prosecutor's work has already begun to achieve success and change expectations.

### **Summit Goal No. 9: Free Trade in the Americas**

USAID policy efforts under the Policy Analysis and Implementation Project (PAIP) and the PL480 Title III program encourage the GOH to take concrete steps to promote free trade in the Americas.

### **Summit Goal No. 11: Hemispheric Infrastructure**

The USAID municipal development program is working with partners (the GOH, IFIs, other donors, etc.) to identify sources of financing for municipal infrastructure.

### **Summit Goal No. 16: Universal Access to Education**

The USAID-financed "EDUCATODOS" program uses radio and cassette to provide non-traditional basic education to over 50,000 people, some in the smallest and most remote Honduran villages. By request of the Ministry of Education, the program has been extended to three more departments (states), bringing the total to 10 of the 18 departments.

### **Summit Goal No. 17: Equitable Access to Basic Health Services**

USAID/Honduras' entire health portfolio is successfully assisting the Ministry of health (MOH) and NGOs to achieve equitable access to basic health services. The GOH is committed to expanding its basic package of child, maternal and reproductive health services, as well as HIV/STD prevention, and has developed a country plan for achieving Summit goals. Honduras has registered the steepest reduction of the infant mortality rate over the past 20 years of any country in Latin America, as well as the highest immunization coverage rate in Central America. The MOH, with USAID support, is embarking on a plan to strengthen the quality and availability in rural areas of a full array of reproductive health services. Internal MOH management changes, also with the support of USAID, include the implementation of a community participation model called ACCESO, which will promote the further decentralization of health care and management decision making. The AIDSCAP program is supporting the involvement of 10 public and private implementing agencies, in an effort to maintain the current HIV seroprevalence rate among high risk groups. This year the Mission will competitively award a cooperative agreement to a Honduran NGO that will become an AIDS Awareness and Prevention Center, thus continuing the work begun by AIDSCAP which ends in 1997.

### **Summit Goal No. 18: Strengthening the Role of Women in Society**

In all its activities the Mission works with its GOH counterparts to focus explicit attention on strengthening the role of women (See gender disaggregated results reported in the Section II). Publicity campaigns aimed at women in rural areas raised the percentage of women applying for and receiving land titles from 1,045 in 1994 to 5,936 in 1996. In 1996, 84% of the USAID-assisted loans made to small and micro enterprises were made to women owned enterprises.

### **Summit Goal No. 19: Strengthening Microenterprises and Small Businesses**

USAID is promoting several innovative ideas to deepen financial markets and improve their accessibility to rural residents. Our activities are increasing the use of bonded warehouses, and diversifying their clientele to include more than the traditional coffee producers. A "movable collateral" law has been proposed that will make the assets of the rural poor eligible for use as collateral. We are working to "formalize" several existing nonformal financial instruments that operate in rural areas. Microenterprise financing is increasing its reach, especially as two NGOs implement solidarity lending programs and study the possibilities of forming full service commercial banks and "financieras." A "financiera," which formerly financed only agricultural cooperatives is now opening branches in small market towns and is providing financial services to individuals, essentially providing the "cajas rurales" that the GOH has never been able to initiate.

### **Summit Goal No. 22: Partnership for Biodiversity**

USAID-assisted activities are integrating strategies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into economic development activities including forestry, agriculture, and coastal zone management. The Mission promotes development and implementation of policies, site-specific plans, and technologies to assess, conserve, and sustainably use biodiversity resources. USAID also supports public participation (particularly by indigenous groups and other affected parties) in conservation and sustainable use of natural environments.

## **GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS**

<b>A&amp;A</b>	<b>Acquisitions &amp; Assistance</b>
<b>ABS</b>	<b>Annual Budget Submission</b>
<b>ADS</b>	<b>Administrative Directives System</b>
<b>AIDS</b>	<b>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</b>
<b>AIDSCAP</b>	<b>AIDS Control and Prevention Project</b>
<b>AMHON</b>	<b>Asociación de Municipalidades de Honduras (Honduran Association of Municipalities)</b>
<b>ASHONPLAFA</b>	<b>Asociación Hondureña de Planificación Familiar (Honduran Family Planning Association)</b>
<b>AWACS</b>	<b>Agency Wide Accounting and Control System</b>
<b>BCG</b>	<b>Bacilus of Calmette and Guerin</b>
<b>BHR</b>	<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Response</b>
<b>CABEI</b>	<b>Central American Bank for Economic Integration</b>
<b>CDC</b>	<b>Centers for Disease Control</b>
<b>CDIE</b>	<b>Center for Development Information and Evaluation</b>
<b>CESAMO</b>	<b>Centro de Salud con Médico (Rural Health Center with Physician)</b>
<b>CFR</b>	<b>Code of Federal Regulations</b>
<b>COHEP</b>	<b>Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (Honduran Council for Private Enterprise)</b>
<b>CP</b>	<b>Congressional Presentation</b>
<b>CRSP</b>	<b>Collaborative Research Support Program</b>
<b>CSW</b>	<b>Commercial Sex Workers</b>
<b>DAPVS</b>	<b>Departamento de Areas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (Department of Protected Areas and Wildlife)</b>



DPT	Diphtheria, Polio and Tetanus Vaccine
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDUCATODOS	Education for All
EFHS	Epidemiology and Family Health Surveys
ESF	Economic Support Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDP	Forestry Development Project
FEDECOH	Federación de Desarrollo Comunitario de Honduras (Honduran Federation for Community Development)
FHI/AIDSCAP	Family Health International/Aids Control and Prevention Project
FP	Family Planning
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
FUNDEMUN	Fundación Hondureña de Desarrollo Municipal (Municipal Development Foundation)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Global Field Support
GOH	Government of Honduras
HEPF	Honduran Environmental Protection Fund
HIV	Human Infectious Virus
HOGASA	Hogares Gestores de Salud (Community Based Health Centers)
HONDUTEL	Empresa Hondureña de Telecomunicaciones (Honduran Telephone Company)
HOPS	Honduran Peace Scholarship
HSII	Health Sector II
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank

IEC	Information Education and Communications
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IG	Inspector General
IHSS	Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social (Honduran Social Security Institute)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMPACT	Health and Nutrition Security Project
INA	Instituto Nacional Agrario (National Agrarian Institute)
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IR	Intermediate Result
ISTI	International Science and Technology Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSI	John Snow Incorporated
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LAC/RSD	Latin American and the Caribbean Bureau/Regional Sustainable Development
LAC/HNS	Latin American and the Caribbean Bureau/Health and Nutrition Sustainability Division
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau
LUPE	Land Use and Productivity Enhancement Project
MACS	Mission Accounting and Control System
MDP	Municipal Development Project
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health

MWM	Men Who Have Sex With Men
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMS	New Management Systems
NPI	New Partnerships Initiative
NTAE	Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports
NXP	Non-Expendable Property
OE	Operating Expense
OPS	Operations
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAIP	Policy Analysis and Implementation Project
PAs	Protected Areas
PASA	Participating Agency Services Agreement
PM	Public Ministry
PROARCA	Proyecto Ambiental Regional para Centro America (Central American Regional Environmental Project)
PSPII	Private Sector Population II
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
PWP	People in Work Place
R4	Results Review - Resources Request
RFA	Request for Application
ROCAP	Regional Office for Central American Programs
SANAA	Servicio Autónomo Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (National Water and Sanitation Authority)

<b>SANREM</b>	<b>Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Project</b>
<b>SBII</b>	<b>Small Business II Project</b>
<b>SDI</b>	<b>Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project</b>
<b>SFAD</b>	<b>Small Farmer Agribusiness Development Project</b>
<b>SFED</b>	<b>Small Farmer Export Development Project</b>
<b>SFOS</b>	<b>Small Farmer Organization Strengthening Project</b>
<b>SINAPH</b>	<b>National System of Protected Areas of Honduras</b>
<b>SO</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>
<b>SOMARC</b>	<b>Contraceptive Social Marketing</b>
<b>SP</b>	<b>Special Prosecutors</b>
<b>SPO</b>	<b>Special Prosecutor Offices</b>
<b>STD</b>	<b>Sexually Transmitted Disease</b>
<b>STI</b>	<b>Sexually Transmitted Infections</b>
<b>TBD</b>	<b>To Be Determined</b>
<b>UDAPE</b>	<b>Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Económicas (Economic Policy Analysis and Implementation Unit)</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Program</b>
<b>UNITEC</b>	<b>Central American Technological University</b>
<b>UPEG</b>	<b>Unidad de Planificación, Evaluación y Gestión (Unit for Management, Planning and Evaluation)</b>
<b>USAID</b>	<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>
<b>VIDA (FUNDACION)</b>	<b>Honduran Environmental Protection Foundation</b>
<b>WF</b>	<b>Work Force</b>
<b>WHR</b>	<b>Western Hemisphere Region</b>

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SUBJECT: FY 95-98 HONDURAS R4--MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

1. SUMMARY. DURING PROGRAM WEEK FOR USAID/HONDURAS, MARCH 29-APRIL 5, 1996, A SERIES OF FORMAL, SCHEDULED MEETINGS CONSIDERED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS OF PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING THOSE OBJECTIVES, RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS, EXPERIENCE WITH REENGINEERING, AND A BROAD RANGE OF PROGRAM ISSUES. OTHER TOPICS SUCH AS THE PIPELINE AND THE HEALTH AND GENDER PERFORMANCE INDICATORS WERE EXAMINED IN INFORMAL MEETINGS OR DURING DISCUSSIONS AMONG MISSION REPRESENTATIVES AND STAFF MEMBERS OF VARIOUS AID/W

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OFFICES. THE R4 ISSUES REVIEW MEETING WAS HELD ON APRIL 3, 1996, FOLLOWED BY THE DAEC REVIEW ON APRIL 5. THIS CABLE OUTLINES MAJOR ELEMENTS OF DISCUSSION AND DECISIONS REACHED AT THOSE MEETINGS.

AA/LAC MARK SCHNEIDER COMPLIMENTED THE MISSION ON THE PRESENTATION OF A VERY GOOD R4 DOCUMENT AND THEIR PROGRESS TOWARD THE AMBITIOUS USAID/H TARGETS. REENGINEERING EFFORTS WITH PARTNERS AND TEAMS WERE IMPRESSIVE, AS WAS THE SECTION ON DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESES WHICH COULD SERVE AS A MODEL FOR OTHER MISSIONS. THE PRINCIPAL DAEC ISSUE DISCUSSED RELATED TO THE USE OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DA) FUNDS FOR SECTOR PROGRAM ASSISTANCE IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF

JUSTICE SECTOR REFORM. (SEE PARA 8A.) THE AA/LAC

REQUESTED THAT THE MISSION SUBMIT FURTHER CLARIFICATION ON THE PROPOSED SECTOR CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AND A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NEXT BEST OPTION. FINAL DECISION ON THE PROGRAM WILL REQUIRE USAID/W PARTICIPATION. A SECOND ISSUE CONCERNED THE RESUMPTION OF P.L. 480 TITLE III FOOD ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT THE MISSION PROGRAM. THE AA/LAC SUPPORTS USAID/H EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL TITLE III RESOURCES. BUDGET CONTROL FIGURES FOR FY96 HAVE NOW BEEN PROVIDED. INITIAL GUIDANCE FOR THE NEW USAID/H STRATEGY TO BE PRESENTED IN SPRING 1997 WAS PROVIDED THROUGHOUT PROGRAM WEEK. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE MISSION HAS MET ALL THE CONCERNS AND ISSUES DELINEATED IN LAST YEAR'S ACTION PLAN GUIDANCE CABLE. INSOFAR AS THE QUESTION CONCERNING THE SEPARATION OF THE CIVILIAN AND MILITARY POLICE, THE INVESTIGATORY POLICE WERE SEPARATED

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FROM THE MILITARY POLICE WHEN THE PUBLIC MINISTRY WAS CREATED. LEGISLATION TO SEPARATE OUT THE OTHER POLICE FROM THE MILITARY IS IN THE HONDURAN CONGRESS, WITH EXPECTED PASSAGE BY THE END OF THE YEAR. THE 1995-98 R4 WAS APPROVED. END SUMMARY.

2. THE DAEC REVIEW OF THE USAID/H R4 FOR FYS 95-98 WAS CHAIRED BY AA/LAC MARK SCHNEIDER. DAA/LAC ERIC ZALLMAN ATTENDED, AS WELL AS VARIOUS OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LAC, G, M, BHR AND PPC BUREAUS. MISSION DIRECTOR ELENA BRINEMAN, CHIEF PROGRAM OFFICER RICHARD RHODA, AND CHIEF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER LEON WASKIN REPRESENTED USAID/H.

3. IN HER OPENING STATEMENT THE MISSION DIRECTOR PRAISED THE MISSION STAFF, THE S.O. TEAMS, USAID/H PARTNERS, AND CUSTOMERS FOR THE EXCELLENT RESULTS REFLECTED IN THE R4 DOCUMENT. SHE PROVIDED AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROFOUND AND EXTRAORDINARY CHANGES OCCURRING IN THE HONDURAN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ARENAS. SHE DESCRIBED PRESIDENT REINA'S SUPPORT FOR INCREASED CIVILIAN AUTHORITY IN THE FORMERLY MILITARY-DOMINATED SYSTEM. FOR EXAMPLE, THE NEXT DEFENSE MINISTER BY LAW WILL BE A CIVILIAN, AND THE MILITARY DRAFT HAS BEEN ABOLISHED. PROGRESS IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM INCLUDES: INCREASED PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE PUBLIC MINISTRY (PM); HONEST AND COURAGEOUS SUPREME COURT JUSTICES DEDICATED TO BRINGING ABOUT CHANGE; AND LEGISLATION DRAFTED ON A REFORMED CRIMINAL PROCEDURES CODE AND A NEW PENAL CODE. PRESIDENT REINA HAS ALSO MAINTAINED ECONOMIC REFORMS AND HAS INCREASED GOVERNMENT REVENUES THROUGH EXPANDED TAX AND TARIFF COLLECTION. THERE IS A

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CONCERN, HOWEVER, THAT DURING THE UPCOMING ELECTION YEAR, LEADERS MAY AGAIN BE TEMPTED TO SOFTEN THE ECONOMIC REFORM POLICIES BECAUSE THE PUBLIC HAS FOUND ECONOMIC REFORM

DIFFICULT. WAGES ARE NOT KEEPING UP WITH INFLATION, LABOR IS UNEASY, AND THE MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASSES ARE FINDING THE GOH'S NEW DETERMINATION TO COLLECT INCOME TAXES PAINFUL.

4. THE AA/LAC WAS INTERESTED IN THE PROCESS OF TAX REVENUE GENERATION AND IN THE CONSEQUENCES OF NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES, ESPECIALLY FOR THE ELITE. ALSO, FOR VARIOUS REASONS CRIME APPEARS TO BE INCREASING RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT THE NATION, ESPECIALLY IN THE LARGER CITIES. THE AA/LAC EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE REAL OR PERCEIVED INCREASES IN CRIME IN CENTRAL AMERICA. HE STATED THAT CLAIMS OF INCREASES IN CRIME UNDER CIVILIAN POLICE FORCES WARRANTED FURTHER LAC/W STUDY TO STATISTICALLY DOCUMENT WHETHER INCREASES WERE REAL OR PERCEIVED AND WHETHER THEY WERE CONCENTRATED IN URBAN OR RURAL AREAS. THE ABOVE CHANGES AND OTHERS ARE LEADING TO INCREASED TENSIONS IN HONDURAS.

5. THE MISSION DIRECTOR EXPLAINED THAT DUE TO ITS PROXIMITY TO THE UNITED STATES, IT IS IN THE U.S. STRATEGIC INTEREST TO MAINTAIN A DEMOCRATIC AND ECONOMICALLY STABLE HONDURAS. CURRENTLY, HONDURAS IS SECOND ONLY TO MEXICO, ON A PER CAPITA BASIS, AS A SOURCE OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES. IT IS INCREASINGLY BEING USED AS A POINT OF DRUG TRANSIT. U.S. BUSINESS INTERESTS ARE ALSO IMPORTANT IN HONDURAS; SIXTY-SEVEN PERCENT OF THE FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN HONDURAS IS

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FROM U.S. COMPANIES. IN CENTRAL AMERICA, HONDURAS IS SECOND ONLY TO COSTA RICA IN PER CAPITA IMPORTS OF U.S. GOODS.

6. THE MISSION DIRECTOR ALSO ARGUED AGAINST SHARP DECREASES IN THE USAID BUDGET, AS INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED TO AVOID ECONOMIC CRISIS. SHE NOTED THAT, AS U.S. BILATERAL ASSISTANCE DECREASES, MANY HAVE ARGUED THAT THE MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS WOULD OFFSET THESE REDUCTIONS IN USAID FUNDS. FROM 1992-1996 THIS HAS LARGELY PROVEN TO BE TRUE FOR USAID ESF CASH TRANSFER-TYPE RESOURCES. HOWEVER, THIS MAY NO LONGER HOLD AS THE IDB'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM RUNS OUT OF FUNDS THIS YEAR AND ITS FUTURE IS UNCLEAR. POOR, IDA-EXCLUSIVE COUNTRIES LIKE HONDURAS MAY ALSO EXPERIENCE DECREASES IN FOREIGN

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ASSISTANCE RESOURCES FROM THE WORLD BANK. WITHOUT ADEQUATE IFI FLOWS, IMF CONDITIONALITY CANNOT BE MET. WITHOUT SUFFICIENT IFI AND USAID ASSISTANCE, SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRISIS IS LIKELY TO ENSUE.

7. THE DAEC DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES, SUGGESTIONS, AND GUIDANCE ARE PROVIDED, AS NOTED IN THE FOLLOWING

PARAGRAPHS:

A. SECTOR PROGRAM ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR JUSTICE SECTOR REFORM. THE MISSION DIRECTOR STATED THAT USAID/H WOULD LIKE TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT JUSTICE SECTOR REFORM THROUGH SECTOR PROGRAM ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF ANNUAL DA CASH TRANSFERS. THIS ASSISTANCE WOULD HELP LEVERAGE AND SUPPORT CHANGES IN COURT PROCEDURES AND STRENGTHEN THE

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PUBLIC MINISTRY. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS (ESF) HERETOFORE HAVE BEEN USED FOR CASH TRANSFERS IN HONDURAS. IN THE PAST, THE AFRICA BUREAU HAS USED DFA FUNDS FOR THIS PURPOSE, AND THE NEW POLICY GUIDANCE ON SECTOR PROGRAM ASSISTANCE SPECIFICALLY ALLOWS FOR THE USE OF DA FUNDS FOR THIS PURPOSE. THE AA/LAC INQUIRED AS TO WHY DA-FUNDED PROJECT ASSISTANCE WITH CONDITIONS PRECEDENT WOULD NOT SERVE EQUALLY WELL TO ACHIEVE THE SAME REFORMS. DAA/LAC ERIC ZALLMAN NOTED THAT THE USE OF NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE TO GENERATE LOCAL CURRENCY HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF FOCUSING ON ACHIEVING RESULTS RATHER THAN TRACKING INPUTS. M AND PPC BUREAUS REQUESTED PARTICIPATION IN A USAID/W REVIEW OF ANY CASH TRANSFER ASSISTANCE. THE AA/LAC REQUESTED THAT THE MISSION SUBMIT FURTHER CLARIFICATION ON THE PROPOSED SECTOR PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AND A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NEXT BEST OPTION.

B. P.L. 480, TITLE III FUNDING. THE MISSION REQUESTED LAC/W SUPPORT FOR ADDITIONAL TITLE III RESOURCES FOR FY 1996. PER USAID/W GUIDANCE, THE MISSION DID NOT REQUEST ADDITIONAL TITLE III RESOURCES IN ITS R4 DOCUMENT. THE MISSION, HOWEVER, DID PROVIDE A MEMORANDUM REPORTING ON BOTH THE IMPRESSIVE RESULTS OF THE FYS 1992-1995 TITLE III PROGRAM IN HONDURAS AND ON THE GOH'S SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE CONDITIONALITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FY 1995 AMENDMENT TO THE FYS 1992-1994 PROGRAM. THE MISSION ALSO REFERRED USAID/W TO ITS OCTOBER 1994 PROPOSAL FOR AN FYS 1995-1997 TITLE III PROGRAM. THIS DOLS. THIRTY MILLION PROPOSAL WAS APPROVED BUT ONLY PARTLY FUNDED (DOLS. FIVE MILLION IN FY 1995). THE MISSION STATED THAT IF FY 1996 TITLE III RESOURCES BECOME AVAILABLE FOR

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HONDURAS, IT WOULD CONTINUE TO IMPLEMENT A TITLE III PROGRAM AS DESCRIBED IN THAT PROPOSAL. THERE IS NOW SOME POSSIBILITY THAT TITLE III MAY BE AVAILABLE FOR HONDURAS. THE AA/LAC SUGGESTED THAT THE USAID/W TITLE III CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY SELECTION INCLUDE EACH NATION'S POVERTY LEVEL BECAUSE GDP PER CAPITA MASKS INCOME DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS. DESPITE IMPROVEMENTS IN ITS ECONOMY, HONDURAS IS SECOND IN THE REGION IN PER CAPITA KILOGRAM FOOD AID NEEDS. HONDURAS'S POVERTY LEVEL IS ESTIMATED AT 65-70 PERCENT AND ITS DAILY CALORIE AVAILABILITY IS ABOUT 2,000 TO 2,100 PER

CAPITA. LAC/W SUPPORTS THE EFFORTS TO SECURE ADDITIONAL TITLE III RESOURCES FOR HONDURAS AND WILL WORK WITH THE MISSION AND BHR, PPC, AND M BUREAUS TO MAKE THE CASE FOR THESE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES.

C. PL480, TITLE II AND FOOD SECURITY. THE MISSION CLARIFIED ITS TREATMENT OF FOOD SECURITY AS A RESULTS PACKAGE UNDER ITS HEALTH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE DURING THE ISSUES MEETING AND AT A SIDE MEETING. THE ISSUE WAS WHETHER THIS TREATMENT WAS CONSISTENT WITH AGENCY POLICY, WHICH VIEWS FOOD SECURITY AS AN OVERARCHING GOAL, OR WITH THE NATURE OF THE TITLE II PROGRAM, WHICH INCLUDES A NUMBER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. THE MISSION EXPLAINED THAT FOOD SECURITY WAS PLACED UNDER ITS HEALTH SO FOR TWO REASONS: 1) BECAUSE IT ULTIMATELY CONTRIBUTES TO A DECREASE IN MALNUTRITION, WHICH IS A HEALTH SECTOR OBJECTIVE, AND 2) SO THAT THE MISSION CAN BETTER MANAGE THE PROGRAM. IN THE ABSENCE OF FURTHER AGENCY GUIDANCE ON HOW FOOD SECURITY IS TO BE DEALT WITH WITHIN THE AGENCY'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FRAMEWORK, AGREEMENT WAS REACHED THAT

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IN THE FUTURE THE MISSION WILL SUBMIT R4 DOCUMENT NARRATIVES THAT MORE COMPLETELY REFLECT THE TOTAL INTEGRATION AND IMPACT OF TITLE II (AND TITLE III) RESOURCES THROUGHOUT ITS PROGRAM. THE MISSION ALSO AGREED TO MAKE IT CLEAR IN FUTURE REPORTING THAT THE ACTIVITIES UNDER ITS HEALTH SO RESULTS PACKAGE ARE FOCUSSED ON A LIMITED GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF THE COUNTRY AND ARE NOT DESIGNED TO HAVE AN IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY NATION-WIDE.

D. OYB AND OE FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998. THE MISSION REQUESTED LAC/W GUIDANCE ON ITS STRATEGIC PLAN AND PORTFOLIO IF FUNDING IS BELOW THE SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT LEVEL. THE AA/LAC STATED THAT LAC/W WOULD RELY ON THE MISSION TO TAKE THE LEAD IN EXAMINING ITS PORTFOLIO AND

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SUGGESTING WAYS TO REDUCE COSTS WHILE SAVING THE MOST ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES. FY96 FUNDING BUDGET CONTROL LEVELS ARE DOLS. 16,355,000, INCLUDING FIELD SUPPORT, PLUS AN ADDED DOLS. 211,000 FOR POPULATION COMMODITIES TO BE PROVIDED THROUGH THE CORE GLOBAL BUDGETS. FOR 1997 AND 1998, THE PRELIMINARY DA BUDGET LEVEL IS DOLS. 21,149,000. LAC/W WILL INFORM THE MISSION OF FUTURE OF BUDGET LEVELS ONCE FIGURES ARE DETERMINED.

9. HIV/AIDS. IT WAS NOTED THAT HONDURAS HAS FIFTY-SEVEN PERCENT OF ALL REPORTED HIV/AIDS CASES IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THAT THE SAN PEDRO SULA 1994 SEROPREVALENCE RATE IN PRENATAL WOMEN IS FOUR PERCENT. THE OTHER FOCI OF HIV INFECTION ARE TEGUCIGALPA AND COMAYAGUA. THE MISSION'S

OBJECTIVE IS TO KEEP THE HIV SEROPREVALENCE RATE FROM  
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INCREASING IN THE COMING YEARS. THE MISSION DIRECTOR STATED THAT THE SEROPREVALENCE RATE IS NOT INCREASING AS QUICKLY AS HAD BEEN EXPECTED, THUS, REFLECTING PROGRESS DUE TO EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS.

10. THE NEW MISSION STRATEGY. IN PREPARING ITS NEW STRATEGIC PLAN, USAID/H SHOULD ASSUME DA BUDGET LEVELS OF APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT, OR NO MORE THAN DOLS. TWENTY MILLION PER YEAR. LAC/W EXPECTS TO REVIEW THE NEW STRATEGIC PLAN ALONG WITH NEXT YEAR'S R4 SUBMISSION IN SPRING 1997.

11. WITH REGARD TO KEY ISSUES RESOLVED PRIOR TO THE DAEC, THE FOLLOWING CONCERNS WERE ADDRESSED IN MEMORANDA OR IN SIDE MEETINGS:

A. PIPELINE. THE MISSION CLARIFIED ITS PIPELINE IN A MEMORANDUM DATED APRIL 4, 1996, TO M/B/PA. THE MISSION HAS REDUCED ITS PRE-1994 PIPELINE BY FORTY-ONE PERCENT IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS. THAT PIPELINE IS LARGELY TIED UP IN FIVE PROJECTS: HEALTH SECTOR II, STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT, MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT (MDP), AND POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION. THE MISSION WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE ROLE OF POPULATION MONEY IN THE OLD PIPELINE FOR HEALTH SECTOR II. IN ORDER TO DECOMMIT REMAINING MDP FUNDS IN THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS ASSOCIATION CONTRACT, WHICH ENDED IN 1993, THE MISSION SHOULD SEND M/FM/CAR A NOTIFICATION CABLE, INCLUDING APPROPRIATION, BUDGET PLANNING CODE, AMOUNT, AND DATE OF DECOMMITTED FUNDS.

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B. INDICATORS. GUIDANCE ON INDICATORS FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH WAS PROVIDED IN A MEMORANDUM FROM LAC/RSD/PHN TO LAC/SPM, WITH A COPY TO THE MISSION, DATED MARCH 31, 1996. SUGGESTIONS TO FURTHER IMPROVE ATTENTION TO GENDER WERE PROVIDED IN AN APRIL 2, 1996, MEMORANDUM FROM LAC/SPM TO THE MISSION. ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE DURING THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW FOR INDICATORS ON SUSTAINABILITY OF PROGRAMS IN FOREST PROTECTION AND IN HEALTH.  
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